

SOME PEACE HOPE SEEN IN HITLER'S SPEECH COLONIES WON'T CAUSE WAR

But Statement That Germany and Italy Can Stop Any Conflict That Irresponsible May Start Raises Doubts.

BERLIN SAYS WAY IS OPEN FOR TALKS

Foreign Office Says Reichstag Address Paves Way for Further International Discussions on Friendly Lines.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—Diplomats saw hope today for peace in Europe in the assurance of Adolf Hitler that there would be no cause for war in his pursuit of the great Nazi objective, return of war lost colonies.

They were not sure, however, of the full meaning of the Chancellor's firm promise of aid to Italy if it were waged against an ideological war and his declaration: "National Socialist Germany and Fascist Italy are strong enough to safeguard peace against everyone; and to end resolutely and successfully any conflict which irresponsible elements might start."

The German Foreign Office showed satisfaction at the reception given Hitler's declarations, which one Government spokesman said opened the way for further international discussion along peace lines.

Charting the course of Nazidom for 1939 in a two hour and 17-minute speech before the Reichstag last night, the Chancellor declared his own belief in a "long peace." It was disclosed this was inserted in one of the last-minute changes Hitler made before delivering the speech.

Advising U. S. Not to Interfere. He set increasing world trade to include Latin American countries, as a pressing need to bolster German economy while the campaign for colonies is carried on and advised the United States not to interfere.

Devoting much of the address starting his seventh year in power to the economic need for Germany's 80,000,000 people, the Chancellor hinted that the colonies issue would be handled by negotiation.

"Germany has no territorial demands against England and France apart from that for the return of our colonies," he said.

"While the solution of this question would contribute greatly to the pacification of the world, it is in no sense a problem which could cause a war."

He did not mention the Italian agitation for colonial concessions from France.

But he insisted that Italian-German friendship "can only serve the cause of peace if it is quite clearly understood that a war of rival ideologies waged against the Italy of today will, once it is launched, and regardless of its motives, call Germany to the aid of her friend."

Criticizes Ickes and Jews. Hitler blamed Jews, Bolsheviks and unfriendly political and financial interests in other countries, including the United States, for war propaganda. He criticized among other Secretary Ickes of the United States.

He pledged Germany to pursue with increasing energy a place in world trade to meet the "utmost need a nation can meet, namely, the need for its daily bread."

Emphasizing that business relations with South and Central America "concern nobody but them and ourselves" he charged that relations with the United States are "suffering from a campaign of defamation" by unfriendly interests on the "pretense" that Germany threatens American independence and freedom.

"We all believe, however," the Chancellor added, "that this does not reflect the will of the millions of American citizens, who, despite all that is said to the contrary by a gigantic Jewish-capitalistic propaganda through the press, the radio and the films, cannot fail to realize that there is not one word of truth in all these assertions."

The Jewish question, Hitler continued, should be solved and "the sooner the better," for Europe "cannot settle down until the Jewish question is cleared up."

Should international Jewish financiers, he prophesied, "succeed in plunging the nations once more into the abyss of chaos."

Hitler Delivering His Address to the Reichstag



Behind Hitler is FIELD MARSHAL GOERING, president of the Reichstag.

Hitler's Advice to U. S.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—In his speech to the Reichstag, Reichsfuehrer Hitler challenged the right of the United States to "mobilize" South America against the Fascist nations.

"The question, for instance, as to whether Germany maintains economic relations and does business with the countries of South and Central America concerns nobody but them and ourselves," he declared.

"Germany, at any rate, is a great and sovereign country and is not subject to supervision of American politicians."

He said he believed that the "campaign of defamation" which hampers German-American relations "does not reflect the will of millions of American citizens," and added:

"Germany wishes to live in peace and on friendly terms with all countries, including America. Germany refrains from any intervention in American af-

airs and likewise decisively repudiates any American intervention in German affairs."

He linked Secretary of the Interior Ickes with three Britons, Alfred Duff Cooper, former First Lord of the Admiralty, former Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Winston Churchill, "Tory rebels," as disturbers of friendly relations.

"Now, when we defend ourselves against such apostles of war as Duff Cooper, Mr. Eden, Mr. Churchill or Mr. Ickes, this is represented as interference with the sacred rights of the democracies," he asserted.

"According to the conception of these gentlemen they have the right to attack other people and their leaderships, but nobody has the right to take umbrage against this."

"I need hardly assure you that as long as the German Reich is a sovereign state the leadership will not let an English or American politician forbid its answering such attacks."

NAZI PUSH FOR TRADE LIKELY IN S. AMERICA

Increased Competition With U. S. Expected to Follow Hitler's Speech.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Increased German competition with the United States for South American trade was expected by Federal officials today to result from Adolf Hitler's Reichstag speech.

Commercial experts disputed Hitler's contention that Nazi trade relations with Latin American nations were no concern of the United States. They pointed out that Germany's trade is on a barter and artificial currency basis, and declared this in general has the effect of diminishing the total of international trade.

They contended also that Germany's foreign trade, being controlled by the Nazi Government, was a means of exerting political influence and therefore could not help but be of concern to the United States in this hemisphere.

State Department officials made no public comment on Hitler's address, which contained more references to the United States than had been in previous speeches.

The belief was widespread in diplomatic and other official circles, however, that relations between Germany and the United States might continue to be strained for some time. There is at present no prospect that the German and American ambassadors, now at home, will be permitted to return soon to their posts.

Chairman Pittman (Dem.), Nevada, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee member, moved there would be no fear of any immediate war in Europe if Hitler's future actions "are as tolerant as his Reichstag speech." Senator King (Dem.), Utah, on the other hand, called the address an indication that Hitler and Mussolini "have conspired to reorganize the map of Europe."

Senator Bridges (Rep.), New Hampshire, said: "He seems to be biding his time. That fact, however, should not give us any feeling of security for the future."

Kansas Powder Plant to Be Razed. By the Associated Press.

COLUMBIA, Mo., Jan. 31.—Earl Fenstermacher, superintendent of the Hercules powder plant which was damaged in a prairie fire near Turck last October, has announced the factory will not be reopened. Fenstermacher said he had been ordered to have the remaining buildings dismantled. Thirty-five persons were employed at the plant.

Chamberlain Wants Hitler to Back Up Words

Continued From Page One.

necessary for "a full settlement." The British and French governments are on record as willing to discuss colonies only in connection with a general European settlement.

Welcomes Hitler's Speech. Addressing the House during question time before the opening of a full dress Foreign Affairs debate, Chamberlain publicly welcomed the peaceful expressions of Hitler's Reichstag speech last night.

He said his Government and the British people fully shared the desire "for mutual confidence and co-operation between our peoples."

Of his Rome conversations, Chamberlain said he emphasized to Mussolini Britain's friendship with France and that Mussolini expressed to him his loyalty to the Rome-Berlin axis.

But, Chamberlain said, Mussolini told him that Italy's policy was one of peace.

Government supporters cheered as Chamberlain entered the chamber.

"I welcome the passages in Herr Hitler's speech yesterday regarding his desire for mutual confidence and co-operation between our two peoples," Chamberlain said in opening his speech.

"I should like to take this opportunity to repeat that these sentiments are fully shared by the Government and people of this country."

Chamberlain declared that "no negotiations are at the present time contemplated between the German and British governments."

He was replying to a question by Opposition Laborite Arthur Henderson.

"I am glad to observe that discussions on various commercial matters have recently taken place between the representatives of industries in this country and in Germany," the Premier added.

He answered "no" to Laborite Frederick Bellenger's question "are any negotiations contemplated in the near future between the British and German governments?"

Tells of Visit to Rome. The Premier telling of his visit to Rome Jan. 11-14, said the welcome extended to him and Lord Halifax was "striking in its sincerity."

"Though we are unable to report that we (Britain and Italy) were in agreement on all points, we did achieve our purpose, since when the conversations were over each side had a clearer insight into the other's standpoint."

"Signor Mussolini first and foremost made it clear that the policy of Italy was one of peace and that he would use his influence in favor of it, at any time, the necessity arose."

"Italy desired peace from every point of view and not least for the general stability of Europe."

"Our hosts also made it clear that the Rome-Berlin axis was an essential point of Italian foreign policy."

"This did not imply that it was impossible for Italy to have friendly relations with Great Britain and with other powers when circumstances were favorable."

Stands With France. "We on our part made it equally plain that close co-operation between Great Britain and France was the basis of British policy."

"We made no concealment of our regret that Italy's relations with France should recently have deteriorated."

"The great barrier between France and Italy, I have said, is that until the civil war is over no negotiations between two countries are likely to be productive."

Chamberlain said Mussolini emphasized that when the Spanish conflict was over "Italy would have nothing to ask from Spain."

Mussolini, he said, stressed that "Italy had no territorial ambitions as regards any portion of Spanish territory."

He said Mussolini "did not hesitate to express the view that belated rights should immediately be granted to Gen. Franco, but reiterated willingness to stand by the British non-intervention plan."

As to Czechoslovakia, the Premier said Mussolini indicated that "in principle he was prepared to accept the idea of a guarantee of the frontiers of Czechoslovakia against unprovoked aggression. We agreed to keep in touch with each other regarding the future development of the question of disarmament."

Mussolini said "no one can read accounts of the pitiful procession of Spanish refugees without feeling once more what a terrible thing war is."

"Everyone must have been touched by the accounts of help being given by the French to the refugees."

He said the British Government, in addition to an initial gift of £20,000 (about \$93,400) to the International Committee for the Assistance of Child Refugees, had donated a further £20,000.

"When the need arises I have no doubt that we shall be ready to do more," he said.

"Not the Time to Change Policy." Replying to Attlee's criticism, Chamberlain said: "This is not the moment to change the British Government's policy of non-intervention in Spain."

"I do not consider that the situation in Spain is a menace to the peace of Europe," he said.

"But most emphatically I do consider that if we abandoned the policy of non-intervention and if intervention on any considerable scale took place in favor of the Spanish Government, the Spanish situation would be a menace."

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Chamberlain replied: "It really does not mean that. It means that if and when the British plan which was adopted by the non-intervention committee comes into operation he will do his part."

When Bellenger asked whether complete agreement had been reached "on any subject," the Premier tartly rejoined:

"I have given a full account to the House."

Laborite Opens Debate. After the Prime Minister finished his statement on his Rome visit, Clement R. Attlee, leader of the Labor opposition, rose to open debate on the Government's foreign policy.

Italian Ambassador Count Dino Grandi sat in the diplomatic gallery between the Belgian and Soviet Russian Ambassadors.

There is a growing disturbance of mind in Britain at the plight of Spanish Government refugees fleeing from Gen. Franco's Catalan advance, Attlee said, concentrating his attention first on the Spanish war.

"There is also a growing appreciation of the vital importance of the Spanish trouble for the future of liberty and democracy and the security of Britain and France," he added.

Replying to Chamberlain's assertion that Mussolini spoke of his desire for peace, Attlee said the people of this country were more impressed "by the fact that Mussolini has been intervening for the last two and a half years in war."

He said the only value in the Rome trip was "the showing that there was a feeling in Italy among the mass of the people for better relations with Britain."

The political talks, he said, achieved nothing effective.

"The really vital matter of what is occurring now in Spain was not discussed," Attlee said.

Chamberlain Replies to Attlee. Chamberlain rose again at 4:37 (10:57 a. m. St. Louis time) to prolonged cheering for a reply to Attlee.

He said Attlee had "confined himself to the topic of Spain, varied only by a few ad hominem comments on the visit to Rome from which

I have derived the impression that he is against it."

Conservative members laughed. Chamberlain said "no one can read accounts of the pitiful procession of Spanish refugees without feeling once more what a terrible thing war is."

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results of our operations on all sides."

Chamberlain said British resources would "insure us victory if we were engaged in a life and death struggle."

The Premier, who finished speaking at 5:25 p. m., paid marked tribute to British-French co-operation.

"The Rome visit has strengthened friendship between this country and Italy without weakening our relations with France which are closer and more intimate than they have ever been in our recollection and which are solidly based on mutual confidence," he said.

Beligient rights, had not been granted to Franco, he said, because the Spanish civil war was complicated by intervention of other powers.

The opposition, he added, in painting "a terrifying picture" of the threat to British-French interests if Franco should win, "appeared to rule out the fact that Britain has vast resources and to take no account of alliances and friendships which we have with other countries."

In what was interpreted by some as a reference to Hitler's apparent willingness to negotiate colonial claims, the Premier said, "It is necessary that confidence should be restored before we can enter on a full settlement."

"I do not think there is any question arising between nations however serious that cannot be settled by conversations and discussions, but it is no use embarking on discussion unless the atmosphere is favorable."

Britain, he guardedly remarked, would be ready to contribute "if the time comes when it is possible to enter into arrangements, if not for disarmament, at least for the limitation of armaments."

Referring to parliamentary opposition mistrust of the word of Hitler and Mussolini, the Premier said: "Surely the worst way to insure that a man who has given his word will keep it is to tell him that you don't believe him and will base your actions on the assumption that he is not going to keep his word."

He said Britain could give little help to the Spanish Government if the arms embargo were raised since "we ourselves want all the arms that are in our possession."

Defending the Government's stand, he said, "We all know that Italian troops are fighting and Italian material is being used in the course of the conflict, but intervention took place before the Non-Intervention Committee was set up and it would be a mistake to think that nothing is going through to the other side as well."

Fascist Women and Spanish Refugee Women Fight Outside Commons. Outside the House of Commons women supporters of Sir Oswald Mosley's British Fascists and Spanish refugee women fought today among themselves and with police.

Fascist women used rolled newspapers as weapons.

Unemployed demonstrated and tried to take a coffin into the House of Commons as Chamberlain addressed the assembly. Three persons were arrested.

Trapped Suspect Kills Policeman. WASHINGTON, Pa., Jan. 31.—Corporal George D. Naughton, 40 years old, member of the State motor police, was shot through the heart late yesterday when trying to arrest Frank Palanzo, WP2, constantly deprecating our own efforts to rear ourselves.

"It is a habit of mind and speech," he said, "which leads to a great amount of unnecessary distress in the minds of people at home and may well lead to dangerous misunderstandings abroad. We are beginning now to see the

LAMMERT'S FEBRUARY SALES!

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Michigan-made Easy Chairs, Barrel Chairs, Wing Chairs. Those big, buxom kind that are so luxuriously comfortable. You'd pay \$49.50 for them ordinarily, but we have made a special purchase, which brings them down to the almost incredibly low price of.....\$35.00.

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PLEA TO LIFT BAN ON CRIME INQUIRY AT KANSAS

Judge Southern's Law
Ask Supreme Court
Permit Investigation
Continue.

ATTACK ACTION OF PROSECUTOR GR

Say Stop Order Has C
Complete Breakdown
Grand Jury Proceed
Jackson County.

By the Jefferson City Cor
ent of the Post-Dispatch

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 31.—A petition to the Supreme Court for immediate dissolution of a stop order against Circuit Allen C. Southern of Kansas was filed with the court this noon by three lawyers who here with Judge Southern.

The stop order was issued yesterday after W. W. Graves, son County prosecutor, had application for a writ of prohibition to restrain Judge Southern from proceeding with his intended jury inquiry into gambling crime conditions in Kansas.

As a result of the stop order, the complete breakdown of the grand jury process enforcement of the criminal in Jackson County.

The Supreme Court is not to dismiss Graves' application. That, the petition says, will in due time, if the stop order is dissolved, Judge Southern's jury investigation can proceed the Supreme Court passes application for the writ of prohibition.

Contentions in Petition. The petitioners state, first, it is necessary to peace and of Jackson County that the jury, impeded by and reposed Judge Southern, be permitted to continue its investigation.

Second, the petition says, circuit Graves has no official interest which should entitle him to invoke a writ of prohibition to halt grand jury investigation, or its perversion by Judge Southern.

Third, it is charged that the petitioners are required by the Supreme rules, of the application, writ, and that no reason was in the application for this.

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Words PLEA TO LIFT BAR ON CRIME INQUIRY AT KANSAS CITY SEVEN DROPPED FROM STAFF OF ST. LOUIS U. NEWS PROF. GRAEBNER ASSAILS CIRCUIT ATTORNEY ON RADIO OBJECTIONS HALT PLAN FOR COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY BOARD DIVIDES JOB OF CLEARING ICE AT COURTS BUILDINGS CASEY BLOCKS STATE HIGHWAY PAYMENTS

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Suspect Kills Policeman... HINGTON, Pa., Jan. 31.— George D. Naughton, 40... id, member of the State... police, was shot through... the yesterday when trying... at Frank Palanzo, WPA... Palanzo had barricaded... in a third story room... in Clarksville. Naughton... officers were trying to... take a coffin into the... warrant on him charging... pointed firearms at William... chief of police of nearby... town. Palanzo was cap- tured.

SALES! FREE PARKING to Lammeret Patrons on Lucas Avenue lot behind our store.

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Symphony Conductor, Pianist Brother



VLADIMIR (left) and BORIS GOLSCHEMANN, CONDUCTOR of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra and his younger brother, pianist, a Parisian, who will make his American debut with the orchestra here in its concert Friday and Saturday.

BORIS GOLSCHEMANN IN CITY FOR U. S. DEBUT

Symphony Conductor's Brother to Play Piano at Friday and Saturday Concerts.

Boris Golschmann, pianist and younger brother of Conductor Vladimir Golschmann of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, has arrived in St. Louis to prepare for his American debut, which he will make with the orchestra in its regular concert Friday and Saturday.

The pianist, 32-year-old Parisian, who has been on the concert stage in Europe since he was 18, arrived in New York several days ago and will remain in this country until the end of March. Following his St. Louis appearance, he will present a recital in New York's Town Hall Feb. 8, and later will be soloist with the Philadelphia Orchestra.

A slight young man with dark, intense eyes and black hair combed back from his forehead, he bears a decided resemblance to his older brother. Because he speaks only French and Spanish, reporters in his brother's hotel suite yesterday interviewed him with the orchestra leader acting as interpreter.

"Likes What He Likes." In discussing where his chief interests in music lay, the younger Golschmann mentioned Schubert, Schumann and Chopin, but added that "the repertoire of a pianist is so large that it is difficult to say what part of it one likes best." As to modern music, he said he was "not a devotee of the modern school," but that he "likes what he likes," but would not say that he was particularly interested in the modern composers in general.

Another type of modern music, however, apparently has attracted his favorable attention. He said that when he arrived in New York he stepped off the steamship at 10 o'clock in the evening and at midnight was in a night club listening to Cab Calloway's orchestra. Asked for his impression of this example of American swing he replied with a word which his brother translated as "marvelous," or "most extraordinary."

He is not interested in composing, as "there is so much fine music already," and he is content to leave composing to his brother, he said. Vladimir Golschmann added, "You see, we have an agreement on competition within the family; I won't go into the field of the piano and he won't become a conductor."

Two Other Brothers. Boris Golschmann is the youngest, and Vladimir the eldest, of the four sons of a French writer and mathematician. The other brothers are not musicians. The pianist was graduated from the Paris Conservatory when he was 17, and his concert appearances since then have included the playing of more than 50 sonatas in joint recital with Georges Enesco, distinguished Rumanian composer, violinist and conductor.

This week's concert in St. Louis, which will mark the first time in this country that brothers have appeared on the same symphony program, one as conductor and the other as soloist. The Golschmann brothers have done this several times previously in Europe, however. The soloist's selection here will be Mozart's Concerto in D Minor and Cesar Franck's Symphonie Variations for Piano and Orchestra.

Limerick Heads Bar Committee. Public Administrator Paul S. Limerick of St. Louis County was elected chairman of the Bar Committee of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit yesterday. William H. Layhe, Clayton lawyer, was chosen secretary. The other members of the committee are John A. Nolan and Frank L. Johnson.

SEVEN DROPPED FROM STAFF OF ST. LOUIS U. NEWS

Reorganization by the Rev. W. H. McCabe Follows Departure of Father Forrey Whom He Succeeds.

Seven students at St. Louis University who were on the staff of the University News last semester and who expected to be editors this semester are no longer members of the staff as re-organized by the Rev. William H. McCabe, head of the English department, who succeeded the Rev. Louis W. Forrey as moderator of student publications. Father Forrey left the city last night, presumably for his home in Cedar Rapids, Ia.

The Rev. Wilfrid M. Mallon, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, said the substitution of a new staff was a "perfectly normal process."

Several who had been members of the staff last semester were removed because of poor scholarship or because of reasons of ability, he explained.

Father McCabe said the reason for the changes in the staff, including the substitution of Wilton L. Manewal Jr. as editor, instead of Vincent Corley, was that Father Forrey's choice, was that he (Father McCabe) wanted to re-organize the staff. He said the re-organization had nothing to do with the departure of Father Forrey, who left "for reasons of health," as announced by school authorities.

Women on New Staff. Manewal, the new editor of the University News, said he had not been on the paper for two years. He was a reporter during his freshman year and is now a junior in the college. The appointment "came as a surprise," he related. "Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock I was called to Father McCabe's office and told that I had been made editor. I had not applied."

"They drafted an entirely new staff. I think they have their own reasons for that," Father McCabe said. "I don't know why the shakeup was made. I thought Corley was going to be the editor."

"For the first time we are going to have women on the staff from the education, nursing, and communication schools," he said. Manewal is a member of the Student Conclave and Delta Nu, student fraternity.

Not Notified Officially. Corley, also a junior in the college, said he was appointed editor one yet has told me officially that I am out as editor," he said. "I found out about it yesterday when I saw a sign on the bulletin board in the administration building announcing a staff meeting. My name wasn't there. Another editor's name was listed."

"All who were on the staff last semester are out, about seven or eight people. I won't be on the staff in any capacity; my connection is severed. The reason for the replacements, I suppose, was the change in moderators, but I don't know for sure what the reason was."

William K. Knoedelseder, editor of the News during the first semester, said yesterday that Corley was his successor.

Father Forrey issued a signed statement last night saying that he had nothing to add to the statements of the Rev. Peter A. Brooks, provincial of the Missouri Province of the Society of Jesus, and the Rev. Harry B. Crimmins, S. J., president of the university. They had earlier said that Father Forrey had left the university on a leave of absence because of his health.

Father Forrey added he would underwrite any additional comment they would be called on to make. He also said his plans were tentative.

Father Brooks said Father Forrey had not asked permission to leave the Jesuit order to become a secular priest. The Post-Dispatch learned yesterday that Father Forrey, who was assistant professor of English at the university, had sought recently to make a religious connection with the Archdiocese of St. Paul, Minn., and was refused such a connection. He was told his papers with the Jesuit order would have to be "in order" before his application could be considered.

OBJECTIONS HALT PLAN FOR COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY

Sponsors Give It Up in Face of Opposition by St. Louis Osteopathic Association.

Sponsors of the proposed St. Louis College of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons, who filed a petition for incorporation in Circuit Court last week, have abandoned plans for the college because of opposition by organized osteopaths in St. Louis. Dr. R. R. Shoemaker, president of college organization, said to a Post-Dispatch reporter today that the college plan was abandoned because of opposition by organized osteopaths in St. Louis. Dr. R. R. Shoemaker, president of college organization, said to a Post-Dispatch reporter today that the college plan was abandoned because of opposition by organized osteopaths in St. Louis.

The St. Louis Osteopathic Association, at a special meeting, adopted a resolution "condemning" the formation of an osteopathic college in St. Louis at this time. The resolution was made public today.

Dr. Shoemaker said the trustees of the proposed college met last night and decided, "in deference to the better judgment of the organized profession," to discontinue the plan for incorporation and abandon all efforts to open a college, at least for the present.

The petition has been pending before Circuit Judge John W. Joynt, who appointed Edward J. McCarthy, an attorney, as friend of the court to investigate the petition.

Dr. Collin Brooks, osteopath with office in the Frisco Building and former president of the State osteopathic association, said to a Post-Dispatch reporter today the local organization had decided to oppose the college because its sponsors failed to confer with other members of the organized profession, either locally or nationally, and because letters announcing plans for the college were sent to a large number of chiropractors and chiropodists.

Dr. Brooks, who offered the motion condemning the college, said many members of the association considered the proposal "a scheme to bring chiropractors and chiropodists into the osteopathic profession in St. Louis."

Dr. Brooks said he attended a meeting of the college organization last Thursday and that he saw "at least 25 or 30 chiropractors and chiropodists in the audience of about 100."

The petition for incorporation listed as officers, in addition to Dr. Shoemaker, Dr. Adrian D. Nichols as vice-president, Dr. J. G. White, trustee, and Henry C. Stoll, attorney and secretary-treasurer.

When the petition was filed last week Stoll said it was proposed to install the college in a building at 4449 Olive street, formerly occupied by the Lupton mortuary. He said teaching would begin shortly after Feb. 1 with about 50 students.

CASEY BLOCKS STATE HIGHWAY PAYMENTS

Move for Immediate Consideration of Appropriation Resolution Beaten.

By a Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch. JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 31.— Senator Michael E. Casey of Kansas City, long head of the Casey-Kinney-Brogan dominating influence in the Senate, demonstrated today that the power had not shifted. He succeeded in blocking an appropriation resolution by which State Highway Department employees and contractors would be paid the amounts due them tomorrow.

After two hours of debate, Casey defeated a motion by Senator Frank Briggs of Macon for the immediate consideration of the resolution. It may be passed upon tomorrow.

The only explanation Casey offered for delay was that the Highway Department, a non-partisan body, had failed to designate the political affiliations of all employees in accordance with a request he made of the commission in a hearing before the Appropriations Committee yesterday afternoon. The department in the nearly 20 years of its existence has always taken the position that it selected employees on the basis of merit and that it did not know the political affiliations.

At one time in his speech to the Senate Casey suggested, in explaining why he wanted to know the employer party affiliations, that there might be "some Nazis or Communists on the payroll."

His opposition first developed over an amendment to include the State Highway Patrol in the resolution. He made a veiled objection to the patrol, which was recently used by Gov. Lloyd C. Stark in sending a representative to Judge Allen C. Southern in Kansas City to offer the assistance of the Governor in Judge Southern's grand jury investigation of lawlessness.

Casey failed in his effort to prevent inclusion of the salaries and expenses of patrol men in the general resolution.

He indicated that he might continue his opposition to the resolution until the department supplied him with the information he wanted.

There was no record vote on the question of delay, but it was evident that Casey had with him a considerable majority of the Senate.

Man Hurt in "L" Collision Dies. CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—James Jeoman, 38 years old, died today of injuries suffered in a collision of two elevated railway trains during yesterday's snowstorm. Fifteen others were injured in the crash of two Douglas Park branch line trains, one of three collisions on the elevated system during the day. At least 80 persons were hurt, none seriously, in the other two collisions.

MAN BURNED ON LEGS IN FIRE

Proprietor Hurt Trying to Stamp Out Blaze in Tire Shop. Israel Warshafsky, 52 years old, proprietor of a tire store at 1800 Delmar boulevard, was burned on both legs yesterday when he tried to put out a fire in his store. He told police he was working with a cleaning fluid when it ignited, spreading to the floor. He tried to stamp out the flames and his trousers caught fire.

Firemen estimated damage at \$1000 to the building and \$2500 to the contents.

Warshafsky said he was working with a cleaning fluid when it ignited, spreading to the floor. He tried to stamp out the flames and his trousers caught fire.

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WIDOW DIES AFTER INHALING GAS, TAKING SLEEPING TABLETS

Mrs. Florence Banson Found Unconscious Over Stove, Blanket Over Head, in Home Saturday. Mrs. Florence Banson, a widow, 5800 Enright avenue, died at City Hospital yesterday of gas poisoning and an overdose of sleeping tablets which she took Saturday at her home. She was 52 years old.

Her nephew, William Goodall, with whom she resided, told police he returned home and found her unconscious over the kitchen stove, a blanket over her head and one burner turned on but unlighted. A box containing sleeping tablets was nearby. Goodall said she had been dependent.

He has sought similar appropriations several times heretofore, but the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has rejected them for lack of funds. Darrat declared there was a public need for the buses. Several years ago the city gave up operation of park buses because it was losing money with a 5-cent fare. The Public Service Co. later made an unsuccessful attempt to establish such a route.

The petition called attention to the inaccessibility of various attractions in the park for persons without automobiles.

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A VERY FINE LIVING-ROOM SUITE, REGULARLY PRICED \$159. A typical Igoe February Sale value at \$129.

IGOE'S FEBRUARY SALE SAVINGS OF 10% TO 40% Reductions are store-wide. Down payment as little as 10% of purchase price. Purchases held for future delivery without charge. STORE OPEN EVERY EVENING. It's the saving opportunity of the year.

CARBONITE THE SMOKELESS FUEL. COAL & COKE CO. SEIDEL COAL & COKE CO. 2200 S. VANDERBILT, ST. LOUIS, MO.

FRANCE INCREASES REFUGEE PATROL AT SPANISH LINE

Paris and Loyalist Governments Trying to Restore Order in Crowded Frontier Area.

FIGHTING NORTH OF BARCELONA

Caravan of 600 Non-Combatants Reported Lost in Mountains—5000 Cross Border in Day.

By the Associated Press.

PERPIGNAN, France, Jan. 31.—Additional motorized French troops arrived at the French-Spanish frontier today and newspapers reported they were the vanguard of large forces being sent to place the refugee-crowded area under strict military control.

A Perpignan newspaper placed the number of troops likely to be sent to the district at 50,000. It said Raoul Didkowski, prefect of the Pyrenees-Orientales department, had requested them and that the Government had consented.

The prefect and the War Department at Paris refused information and the Foreign Office said the 50,000 figure seemed "high."

Death from exposure and hunger was said to be taking a heavy toll from thousands of refugees gathered at the Spanish side of the border seeking admission into France.

In snow-capped mountains at Bourg-Madame, French and Spanish border guards sought a caravan of 600 refugees attempting to cross the frontier. Nothing had been heard from them since yesterday morning, and it was feared they had lost their way in the mountains. Another band of 1500 refugees was reported trapped by snow in Tossa Pass.

Albert Sarraut, Interior Minister, and Marc Rucart, Health Minister, arrived from Paris with a carload of diphtheria and tetanus vaccine. Officers of various relief organizations said at least 50 persons had died in the last few days. Some sources estimated 100 had died.

Insurgents Report Gain.

Mid-afternoon dispatches from Barcelona, which fell last Thursday in the insurgents' hands, said Generalissimo Franco's forces were gaining momentum against the Government's new defense line. The return of more favorable weather.

There had been snow in Catalonia's mountains and heavy rains elsewhere.

The important communications center, Vich, about 30 miles north of Barcelona and the same distance from the French border, was under the fire of insurgent field batteries, these reports said. Vich dominates a main highway to the border and several secondary roads into the border region.

Insurgents were attacking along a line from Arenys de Mar, Mediterranean town 56 miles south of the French border, to Solsona, roughly 30 miles northwest of Barcelona and 45 miles south of the frontier.

Spanish Government officials were busy trying to restore order in the refugee-crowded border area and at the same time endeavoring to reorganize the Catalan war fronts.

1000 Deserters in France.

At least 1000 deserters had crossed the mountains into France, but hundreds of soldiers who had reached the frontier followed food trucks back into Catalonia.

French authorities did their best to limit the flow of refugees across the border to non-combatants. At regular border posts—Cervera, Le Perthus and Bourg-Madame—about 6000 women, children, old men and wounded were admitted to France yesterday.

The check in the flow, however (about 50,000 had crossed into France previously) did not mean that the refugee flood was diminishing, but rather that control on both sides of the border had been tightened.

Songalese troops on the French side stood guard with fixed bayonets over farmyards and buildings where able-bodied Spaniards who had crossed the border were concentrated. Carabineros sent shots whistling after deserters who walked through the woods toward France.

The Spanish Government at Figueras, principal seat of the Republican Administration, was reported to be planning eventually to transport the nucleus of its Catalan army to Valencia. (Presumably this was considered a move to be made when and if the insurgents rendered Catalan defenses untenable.)

Most of Loyalist Fleet Reported to Have Left Its Base.

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 31.—Informed sources said today that most of the Spanish Government fleet left its base at Cartagena, about 250 miles East of Gibraltar, for an undisclosed destination last night.

The arrest of a number of British subjects from Gibraltar was reported at La Linea, in Spanish insurgent territory, just across the border from Gibraltar. It was believed the arrests were in reprisal for an anti-insurgent demonstration last Friday in front of the Burgos

Loyalist Prisoners Captured in Rebel Drive



THIS long line of prisoners, captured by Gen. Franco's forces in the drive on Barcelona, is headed toward the interior to be interned in concentration camps.

January's Exit Is Wintry After a Summery Start

First Half Mild, Second Provides Double Normal Snowfall for Month, With Fog, Rain and Wind—Little Ice in River.

January, usually one of the gentlest, most unobtrusive months of the calendar, won the respect of the Weather Bureau this year by starting off with an 11-day warm period unparalleled since 1880.

Temperature to Jan. 12 averaged 30 degrees higher than the normal for the month. On Jan. 3 the mercury reached 70 degrees, and on two days after that there were mild thunderstorms. However, a mid-month change of temper set the reading down to 19 degrees on the 22d and started producing snow flurries that persisted to the end, which was chiefly distinguished by sleet and winds.

It was a month of good sledding, for the total snowfall measured 10.8 inches—more than twice the normal fall for January. There were numerous cloudy days, a good deal of fog and several instances of "glazing conditions," a term the Weather Bureau applies to freezing rain. River stages were below normal, with floating ice on only two days, but wind velocity was on the upgrade toward the end. Better than half a gale—32 miles an hour—was blowing on Saturday.

Winter Grain Crops Aided.

Walter J. Moxom, head of the bureau, said January's 4.08 inches of precipitation and frequent snow blankets have greatly improved the condition of winter grains. A drought had prevailed through fall and early winter.

Government Agency in Gibraltar.

More than 1000 persons shouting "down with Hitler" down with Franco" down with Mussolini" massed outside the agency, where a party was in progress celebrating the fall of Barcelona. Constables dispersed the crowd.

Insurgents Bombard Madrid With 8-Inch Shells; Several Hit.

MADRID, Jan. 31.—Several buildings in central Madrid were struck by eight-inch shells in a half-hour attack by insurgent artillery, early today. A terrific explosion on the western edge of the city preceded the shelling.

Illinois Motor Fee Collections.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 31.—Edward J. Hughes, Secretary of State, announced today his office collected \$21,152,879 in motor vehicle license fees in 1938. The figure was a record, the previous high mark being \$20,861,020 in 1937. Cook County registrations accounted for \$9,881,458. Collection of license fees by counties included: Madison, \$393,682; St. Clair, \$443,542.

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WOMAN'S PLAIN STYLE I-P.C.
DRESS* or COAT*
FELT (up to size 32, except velvet)
HAT* DRAPERIES
*White Garments Excluded

39¢ EACH
CASH & CARRY

3 FOR \$1

STORES ALL OVER ST. LOUIS

HOWARDS

'ILLUSION' TO THINK ENGLAND FEARS FIGHT

Thus Declares Ex-Premier Baldwin—Says He Advised Appeasement Policy.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Earl Baldwin, former Prime Minister of England, speaking last night at the same time Adolf Hitler was voicing a German demand for colonies, said it would be a "dangerous illusion" to imagine England was afraid to fight.

If war should come, he declared, "we will fight with a unanimity never seen before."

Delivering a speech in which he admitted the parts depicting the world armament race had been discussed with Prime Minister Chamberlain, Baldwin told a Worcester women's national service recruitment meeting.

"It is sad to see Hitler and Mussolini compromising the opportunity of their own class (working class) to improve a low standard of living by keeping them at work making ammunition for a bloody war."

Man Who Tears Up Storms.

"We have a pretty gay time of it with some of them," Moxom said. He recalled one steady customer at the bureau's office, on the top floor of the Federal Building, whose specialty is stopping storms. Moxom said he often comes in and cries: "How are the charts today, men?" then asks if a storm is coming. "I'll go out on the roof and tear it to pieces," he will say.

Two other callers have a device of rather simple design for preventing floods. They would line the rivers with high voltage plates, then when the floods come, turn on the electricity and dissipate the excess water in steam.

"They apparently neglected to think of the poor fish," Moxom observed.

Farm Price Index Drops.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics said yesterday the Government index of farm prices dropped to 94 per cent of the pre-war level in mid-January compared with 96 on Dec. 15 and with 102 on Jan. 15 a year ago. The bureau attributed the decline chiefly to a sharp break in egg prices and a decline in prices of dairy products.

Dr. Mary O'Malley Dies.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 31.—Dr. Mary O'Malley, psychiatrist, died yesterday after an illness of six months. Prior to her retirement three years ago, she was in charge of 1500 women patients at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington.

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FIRM HELPS FINANCE WPA WORK ON ALLEYS

Provides Landowners' Share of Materials, as They Are Slow to Put Up Cash.

Rules of the WPA and reluctance of property owners to put up small amounts of money in advance for resurfacing rough cobblestone alleys have combined to bring about the formation of a small company to provide materials, it became known today.

The new concern, the Property Owners' Material Co., owned by Charles J. Swarthout, a contractor, with an office in a filling station at 2254 South Vandeventer avenue, finances the purchase of the landowners' share of the materials and collects from them afterwards. The WPA, which provides all the labor and more than half of the materials, requires the materials to be on hand before work is started.

Lawrence M. Farrell, assistant civil engineer for the city, said that efforts by the city to have payments posted in advance had proved fruitless.

Individual owners would not have been called on to pay a share of the cost if the city bond issue for an extensive WPA program had been passed in the elections last November and August, Farrell asserted. He said that Swarthout had handled \$9644 so far in behalf of property owners for resurfacing 52 alleys, covering four and one-half miles.

Calls Profit "Fair."

Swarthout, who started the enterprise last July because his old business was poor, told the reporters he made a fair profit. He got the

idea after collecting from his neighbors for a WPA curb construction job. His home is 6223 Junata street.

Seventeen more alley projects are arranged by Swarthout are ready for action when weather permits. In nine instances property owners have refused to co-operate. (There are 357 other cobblestone alleys which the city would like to improve.)

Property owners are asked to pay up to 40 per cent of the cost of materials. The charge to them is 2.6 cents a front foot of the lot for each foot of width of half the alley. Thus the owner of a 50-foot lot would have to pay \$9.75 for his half of a 15-foot alley. Farrell based the charge on the prices of cement and sand last July, 70 cents a sack and \$1.40 a ton, respectively.

The costs of sand and cement had declined somewhat, Farrell added, explaining that Swarthout's profit was derived from the difference between the cost base and the prices he actually paid for materials delivered to the job.

Swarthout's company solicits contracts by mail, urging quick response because the city is "demanding" to know whether the owners want the improvement. The average individual payment apparently has been less than \$10.

There is a difference in quality and service. White washable top; green fabric back. Made to fit any table up to 66x44.

Extra heavy wood grain and gold leatherette covered seat at slight extra cost.

Phone CE. 8306

For representative, who will call day or evening to take measurements.

AMERICAN ASBESTOS TABLE PAD CO., 709 PINE

MAJ. EDWIN H. LAUTH HEAD OF NATIONAL GUARD AIR UNIT

Elected by Fellow Officers to Succeed Maj. E. Roy Alexander, Who Has Left State.

Election of Capt. Edwin H. Lauth as Major and commanding officer of the Thirty-fifth Division Aviation, Missouri National Guard, by fellow officers, was announced today. He succeeds Maj. E. Roy Alexander, who resigned recently on moving to New York.

Maj. Lauth, one of the original members of the unit, is 37 years old and resides at 5591A Bartmer avenue. He was born in St. Louis and after his graduation from Washington University served eight months as an enlisted man with the National Guard.

In 1929, he received his pilot's rating. He also is a qualified observer. His service includes a year of regular army service at Scott Field.

Medicated with Balsamic Oils

A delicately fragrant, super-soft skin cream that makes the skin soft, smooth and white. Results are quick no matter how rough or red your skin is. Mystic Hand Cream vanishes at once—is not the least bit sticky or greasy—will not stain.

Get a jar of Mystic Hand Cream at your toilet goods counter today and have hands your friends will admire.

MYSTIC Hand Cream

49¢ a jar

AT ALL Liggett's & Wolff-Wilson's DRUG STORES

TABLE PADS

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\$1.07

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For representative, who will call day or evening to take measurements.

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MAJ. EDWIN H. LAUTH HEAD OF NATIONAL GUARD AIR UNIT

Elected by Fellow Officers to Succeed Maj. E. Roy Alexander, Who Has Left State.

Election of Capt. Edwin H. Lauth as Major and commanding officer of the Thirty-fifth Division Aviation, Missouri National Guard, by fellow officers, was announced today. He succeeds Maj. E. Roy Alexander, who resigned recently on moving to New York.

Maj. Lauth, one of the original members of the unit, is 37 years old and resides at 5591A Bartmer avenue. He was born in St. Louis and after his graduation from Washington University served eight months as an enlisted man with the National Guard.

In 1929, he received his pilot's rating. He also is a qualified observer. His service includes a year of regular army service at Scott Field.

Medicated with Balsamic Oils

A delicately fragrant, super-soft skin cream that makes the skin soft, smooth and white. Results are quick no matter how rough or red your skin is. Mystic Hand Cream vanishes at once—is not the least bit sticky or greasy—will not stain.

Get a jar of Mystic Hand Cream at your toilet goods counter today and have hands your friends will admire.

MYSTIC Hand Cream

49¢ a jar

AT ALL Liggett's & Wolff-Wilson's DRUG STORES

TABLE PADS

SEE US BEFORE YOU BUY

\$1.07

There is a difference in quality and service. White washable top; green fabric back. Made to fit any table up to 66x44.

Extra heavy wood grain and gold leatherette covered seat at slight extra cost.

Phone CE. 8306

For representative, who will call day or evening to take measurements.

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Medicated with Balsamic Oils

WATCH *Vandervoort's* for FEBRUARY SUPER-VALUES!


Ten Days Only!

Sale!

Comfortable
Bed Pillows

Make the most of these new record values! Six groups—a type and quality to fill every need. Now, you can buy the soft, resilient Pillows you've been wanting—and really save money. Ten days only! February 1st to 11th, inclusive.

MAIL AND PHONE ORDERS
FILLED . . . CENTRAL 7450

Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney,
St. Louis, Missouri.
Please send me the following Bed
Pillows (order by Number):

Quantity	Color	Number

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE _____
Charge ☐ Cash ☐ C. O. D. ☐

No. 2—\$2.49 Feather Pillows
Duck and white hen feathers. Floral ticks with blue or pink predominating. 20x26 inches. **\$1.69** Ea.

No. 3—\$2.95 Bed Pillows
Filled with all new curled light duck feathers. Green, rose or blue tick. 20x26 inches. **\$2.19** Ea.

No. 4—Reg. \$3.95 Quality
Prime goose feathers; floral tick in pink, blue or green; featherproof. 20x27 inches. **\$2.79** Ea.

No. 5—\$6.50 Grade Pillows
50% down, 50% goose feathers. Rose, blue, tan or green narrow stripe tick. 20x27 inches. **\$4.19** Ea.

No. 6—\$7.50 Down Pillows!
Select brand! Stripe tick in rose, blue, green or tan. Solid blue, peach, green or rose. Non-saten tick. 20x27 inches. **\$4.99** Ea.

No. 1—\$5.50 Down and
Goose Feather Pillows

\$3.49
Each

You save \$4.02 on every pair you buy. One of our "best sellers"—filled with 25% fine down and 75% prime goose feathers. Narrow stripe, feather-proof, linen-like finished tick in rose, blue, tan or green. Welt edge. 20x27 inches.

DOMESTICS—Second Floor



Special!
Imported
**FABRIC
GLOVES**
55c

Values to \$1—including discontinued numbers from prominent makers! Slip-ons, novelties! Hand-sewn! In Havana, green, brown, plum, black. Buy now and save greatly!

AISLE TABLES—First Floor

Special Sale!

Imported Chinese Handmade

**SLIPS and
GOWNS**

The Slips

\$1.99

The Gowns

\$2.99

Chinese Gowns—as lovely as old Chinese porcelain, and made with the same consummate artistry and craftsmanship. The fine jacquard silk crepe, with its delicate pattern, is enriched by hand-embroidery, hemstitching, and fine open work. In peach, tearose, blue, white, ashes of roses (32-44). And the low price is phenomenal. **\$2.99**

The exquisite Slips are embellished with filter work, hemstitching, and elaborate punch work. Tearose and white. (31-44). Priced **\$1.99**

LINGERIE—Third Floor



February Fabric Event

Beautiful Regular \$1.98
Pure Silk Prints

\$1.29
Yd.

We wish we could mention the name of the maker . . . his name is synonymous with quality allied with fashion . . . but we promised we wouldn't because of the low price. See them, you'll recognize them! Navy, black or pastel grounds with white patterns, stark and clear! Flower prints . . . refined and lady-like; geometric; splashy patterns! Plan your wardrobe when you see these silks!

Reg. \$1.98 Cheney, Mallinson
Belding Pure SILK PRINTS

\$1.58
Yd.

Tiny, conventional patterns! Large, sprawling patterns! All with the luster, the drapability, and the wearability exclusive with pure silks! All patterns exclusive with Vandervoort's in St. Louis!

Gypsy Shay Novelty Rayon
Anti-crease finish! Sanforized shrunken! 25 lovely shades! **\$1.00** Yd.

Surf and Sun Nubby Prints
A printed rayon sports fabric! New Spring designs! See these tomorrow! **44c** Yd.



Reg. \$2.98, \$3.98 and \$4.98 America's
FINEST WOOLENS

For Spring! Herringbones! Sheer, crepe worsteds! Crisp, kempy worsteds! 54 inches. **\$1.38** Yd.

Forstmann's POROSA
The first — and foremost — sheer crepe worsted! The wonder woolen for Spring! Sunfast colors! Non-wrinkling! Fully shrunken! 12 shades! **\$4.98** Yd.

FORSTMANN'S MATCHING COATINGS, \$3.98 YD.

VANDERVOORT'S for FINE FABRICS—Second Floor

Special 4 Days Only!

Regular 35c Fine
Zephyr Prints
28c Yd.

Made of prima yarns—long staple cottons! Small and large patterns—all fast colors! For drapes, dresses, etc.



6 styles in the following sizes:
10x13 Inches 8x10 Inches
9x12 Inches 7½x9½ Inches
7x9 Inches

Event of the Day!
Large-Size Metal
Picture Frames

\$2.99
Each

\$5 to \$10 Values! Frames Like
These Are Seldom Sale Priced!

A rare occasion when large sized frames are offered in such a sale! One of the country's foremost manufacturers was overstocked on metal mouldings. He made these large size frames to our special order—and we purchased them at tremendous savings! Handsome gold or silver finished frames in elaborate hand wrought filigrees or exquisitely simple borders. Some with wood or silk mats.

Bring Your Photographs With
You to Insure Correct Size.

PICTURE FRAMES—Sixth Floor

After-Inventory SALE! TRUNKS & LUGGAGE

One of two great Annual Luggage Clearances. A chance to save many dollars on fine luggage. Complete your travel equipment for Spring and Summer . . . NOW!

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 6—\$3.98, 30 or 36-in. Storage Trunks, \$6.98 | 3—\$39.50 Hartmann Wardrobe Trunks, \$29.98 | 4—\$35.00, 32-in. Pullman Ward. Cases, \$22.75 |
| 3—\$10.98, 36-in. Storage Trunks, priced \$7.98 | 4—\$49.50 Hartmann Wardrobe Trunks, \$38.50 | 8—\$22.00, 18-in. Sun-tan Zipper Bags, \$15.00 |
| 2—\$11.98, 39-in. Storage Trunks, priced \$9.25 | 2—\$50.00 Oakkosh Wardrobe Trunks, \$39.98 | 9—\$33.75, 26-in. Gladstone Bags, now \$22.50 |
| 2—\$15.98, 36-in. Storage Trunks, now \$12.75 | 3—\$14.98, 32-in. Pullman Ward. Cases, \$7.49 | 1—\$27.50, 26-in. Saddle Leather Gladstones, \$19.98 |
| 3—\$16.98, 39-in. Storage Trunks, now \$13.98 | 7—\$12.98, 32-in. Pullman Ward. Cases, \$8.68 | 6—\$21.25, 18-in. Saddle Leather Bags, \$16.99 |
| 2—\$19.98, 36-in. Storage Trunks, now \$14.98 | 7—\$15.00, 18-in. Canvas Zipper Bags, \$8.00 | 4—\$12.00, 18-in. Canvas Zipper Bags, \$8.00 |
| 2—\$35 Vandervoort Wardrobe Trunks, \$25.00 | 6—\$15.98, 32-in. Pullman Ward. Cases, \$11.98 | 7—\$15.00, 18-in. Hat and Shoe Cases, at \$8.95 |

20%
to
50%
off

LUGGAGE—Fourth Floor

Quality WATCH REPAIRS

Have your watch repaired and serviced at 20% off the regular price. This reduction applies to any type of watch repairing. All work guaranteed. No charge for regulation or estimates.

WATCH REPAIR—First Floor
Tenth and Olive Corner

20% OFF
This Week Only!

Scruggs-VANDERVOORT-Barney

NINTH TO TENTH—OLIVE TO LOCUST

SAINT LOUIS

ASK ABOUT OUR CONVENIENT COUPON CREDIT PLAN

BUSINESS UPSWING CONTINUING, SAYS RESERVE REPORT

Increase Slowed Down in Last Month, but in Some Lines Recession Was Less Than Usual.

RETAIL TRADE GOOD DESPITE WEATHER

Generally, Year Compared Unfavorably With 1937 Due to Low Levels First Six Months.

Business gains in the Eighth Federal Reserve District, which began in July, continued through December and the first half of January, the St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank reports today in its monthly review.

The tempo of the increase has slowed down somewhat since mid-December because of seasonal factors such as suspensions for the holidays and interruptions for inventory taking, the report states, but in several important lines this recession was less than is ordinarily the case and markedly less than a year ago. In some lines the expected decline did not materialize.

As a whole, however, recent gains were not sufficient to offset the low levels of the first six months of 1938, with the result that in a majority of lines the figures for the year compared unfavorably with those for 1937.

Good Showing by Retail Trade. Despite the unusually mild weather of the fall and early winter, retail trade made a relatively good showing. Holiday trade exceeded expectations and the volume was appreciably above that of December, 1937. However, for the full year retail trade was about 5 per cent less than in 1937. This decrease contrasted with a decline of 7.7 per cent during the first six months of last year as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding year.

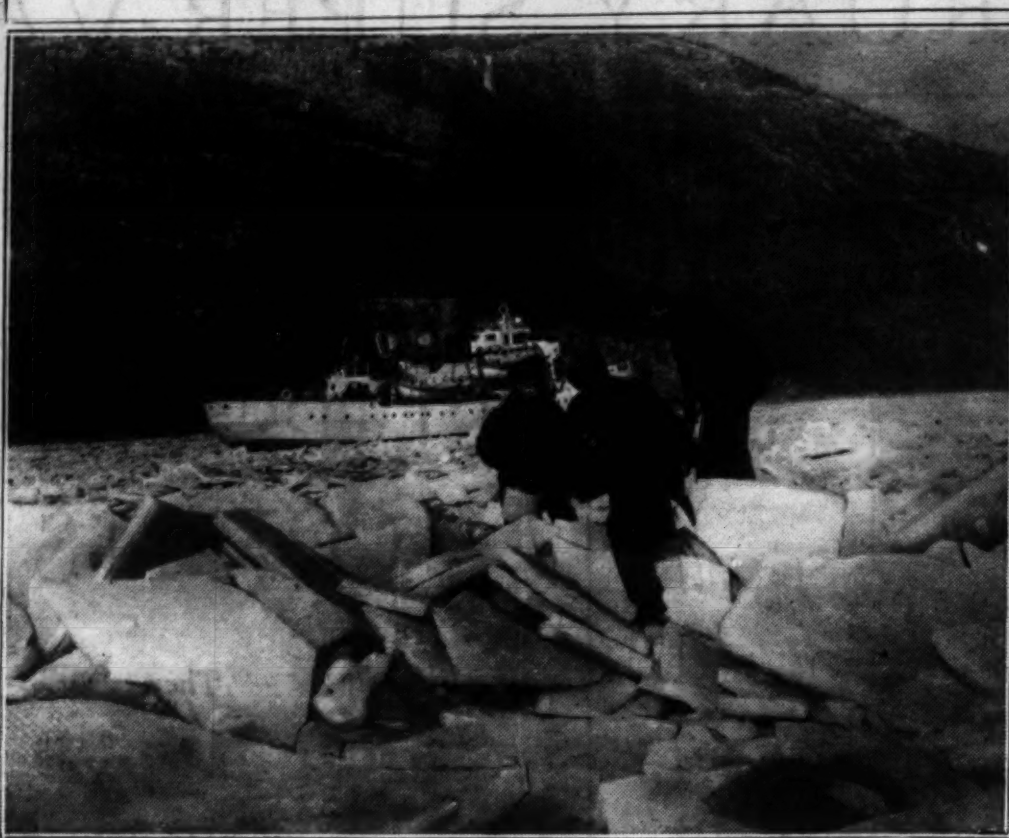
Combined sales of all wholesaling and jobbing firms in December were 15.1 per cent smaller than in November and more than one-fourth greater than in December, 1937, but aggregate sales were 4.2 per cent lower than in 1937.

The value of permits for new construction was 26.4 per cent less than in November, but one-third larger than in December of 1937. For the year, the total was 5 per cent under that of the preceding 12 months. Construction contracts were 16 per cent and 11.6 per cent greater, respectively, than a month and a year earlier. For the whole year, the 1938 figure was 18.4 per cent greater than that of 1937.

Farm Prices Lower. The growth of fall sown grains, livestock and general farm operations were favored by the weather. The trend of farm prices continued lower through the period and they were measurably below those of the last three or four years.

Railroad freight traffic, however, showed improvement. The St. Louis Terminal Railway Association interchanged 78,358 loads in December as against 76,188 loads in November. During the first nine days of January the figure was 21,376 as compared with 20,832 in the corresponding period a year ago. The

Hudson River Frozen in Eastern Cold Wave



Hudson near West Point, N. Y. Coast Guard cutter Comanche in background.

SEC BANK OF AMERICA POST OFFICE GARAGE INQUIRY IS UPHELD BIDS SET FOR FEB. 16

U. S. District Court at Washington Dismisses Petition for Injunction.

By the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Bank of America lost in United States District Court today its fight to obtain an order blocking a Securities Commission investigation of the bank.

Justice Daniel W. O'Donoghue dismissed the bank's petition for an injunction. He ruled that the SEC had full authority to investigate the \$115,000,000 West Coast banking house in connection with its inquiry into Transamerica Corporation, which owns 42 per cent of the bank's stock.

The commission has charged the corporation with filing "false and misleading" statements in connection with its application for SEC registration.

The bank contended it could not also be subject to scrutiny or supervision of the commission without a special act of Congress.

Justice O'Donoghue, saying that the case involved questions never before brought up in court and was therefore precedent-making, declared that the Securities Act "does not exempt banks expressly or by implication."

Transamerica Corporation has filed application with the Securities and Exchange Commission to sell millions of dollars' worth of stock to the public, he said. "Now among its assets is a large block of stock of the defendant bank. Now the commission has a duty to ascertain the value of that stock. There can be no doubt about that."

Louis Ferreri of San Francisco, vice-president and general counsel of the bank, said an appeal would be filed in the Circuit Court of Appeals here Friday.

Chester T. Lane, SEC general counsel, announced hearings on the commission's complaint against Transamerica Corporation would be resumed next week, but no phase of the bank's affairs would be gone into until the present controversy was settled finally in the courts.

DEFINITE RAIL POLICY BY CONGRESS URGED

Carl Gray of Union Pacific Suggests Aid as National Defense Measure.

By the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Carl Gray, vice-chairman of the board of the Union Pacific Railroad, suggested today that Congress adopt a definite railroad aid policy as a national defense measure.

Testifying at House Interstate Commerce hearings on the Lea Transportation bill, Gray said: "I believe that no major war can be successfully waged by this country without a thoroughly efficient system of railroads in high physical condition."

"I believe that there is no way which this can be developed and handled except by the same method, authority and jurisdiction over all forms of transportation that offer themselves for public hire."

Gray, a member of President Roosevelt's six-man commission which last month recommended legislation for the railroads, told the committee that it was "a rather singular fact" that Congress had expressed a national policy regarding virtually all forms of transport had hurt the railroads.

He said development of a transportation system "far beyond the present state of the United States" had hurt the railroads.

Saying that monopolistic tendencies in the transportation business long since have disappeared, Gray added: "We (the railroads) are in need of assistance as much as any other branch of the national economy. Transportation presents just about as confused a situation as can very well be conceived."

The Lea bill would reorganize the Interstate Commerce Commission, broaden its jurisdiction to include such transportation agencies as oil pipe lines and air travel, would permit different rates for related carriers and would authorize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make equipment and other loans which the I. C. C. might approve.

The fireproof structure, which will front on Clark avenue between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, will consist of a basement and two stories, 290 feet long and 130 feet deep.

Modernistic in design, the building will feature brick-faced walls, stone trim, metal windows, and a base course of rubbed concrete. Under the driveway, between the Postoffice and the garage, will be a connecting tunnel, with oil and gasoline tanks adjoining the basement.

The building was designed in the office of the Procurement Division's supervising architect. Funds for construction were provided under the authority of the Emergency Construction Program Act, approved June 22, 1936.

GERMAN HOUSE TO BE RENTED TO 'ANY AND ALL' APPLICANTS

New Policy Opens It to Responsible Parties Irrespective of Religion or Politics.

The auditorium and halls of the German House, center of disputes in the past between pro-Nazi and anti-Nazi groups, will in the future be rented without consideration of the religious or political affiliations of applicants, it was stated in a resolution adopted last night by the board of directors.

The building is a business property and not a social club, it was decided, and its management therefore was authorized to rent its facilities "to any and all societies, organizations, parties and persons, irrespective of political or religious affiliation or belief, so long as they are known as reliable and responsible, and transact their business or social affairs in an orderly manner, and not inconsistent with the laws of our city, state and nation, and so long as they will not damage the property or injure the good reputation and legitimate business interests of the German House, Inc."

George Seibel, manager of the building, was re-elected president of the board last night. Other officers chosen were: C. H. Kammann and Adam Wexler, vice-presidents; Albin Haustein, secretary; G. A. Hoehn, assistant secretary; John Gewinner Jr., treasurer, and Oscar Burg, assistant treasurer.

Persecution of Jews denounced at Banquet Marking Close of Hebrew Temple Celebration.

Persecution of Jews and anti-religious forces current in the world today were denounced by representatives of several religious denominations last night at a banquet at Hotel Jefferson marking the close of the three-day centennial celebration of the United Hebrew Temple, Skinner and Wydown boulevards. About 800 persons attended.

Bishop William Scarlett of the Episcopal Diocese of Missouri urged closer co-operation between Christians and Jews in a concerted effort to stem the increasing tide of anti-religious movements in various countries. The Rev. William J. Ryan, professor of psychology at St. Louis University, praised the contributions of the Jewish race to civilization and condemned the "self-appointed censors and advisors of the Jewish people."

Other speakers included Dr. Julian Morgenstern, president of Hebrew Union College of Cincinnati; William L. Mason, president of the Board of Aldermen, and Col. David H. Cohen, president of the temple.

\$234,100 VALUE PUT ON BLOCK IN RIVERFRONT MEMORIAL AREA

Commissioners' Action Brings Total Damages for 32 of 40 Squares to \$5,376,300.

Condemnation commissioners filed a report in United States District Court yesterday placing damages of \$234,100 on the block bounded by Vine, Main, Locust and Second streets, in the riverfront memorial area. The assessed valuation of the property is \$180,150.

This brought the total damages for 32 of the 40 blocks in the memorial site, on which reports so far have been filed, to \$5,376,300, as compared to the total assessed value of the property of \$4,011,138.

The owners and the amount of the awards made by commissioners in yesterday's report are: Joseph A. Meisel and St. Louis Realty & Securities Co., \$5100; Nathan and Sarah Mendelson, \$800; Charles S. Ernst and George F. W. Ernst, \$7700; James and Lucille Brown, \$7700; Helen E. Sanford and others, \$21,200; August and Minnie Rethmeyer, \$8500; Emily and Carlos G. Tredway, \$7000; Stephens Lithographing & Engraving Co., \$29,550; George L. Neuhoff, \$25,000; Frank Banden, \$12,700; Stella M. Liasa, Florence M. Falk and Marcella M. Harzike, \$7150; and Dr. Thomas O'Reilly Estate Co., \$11,250.

The United States Supreme Court decided Dec. 12 that the university must admit Gaines to its law school or provide equal advantages at Lincoln University, a school for Negroes.

"The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Gaines case has not yet become final, but is still pending in the Supreme Court of Missouri for further consideration," the University Board of Curators said. "When the courts have rendered a final judgment in this case, no doubt the constituted authorities of the State of Missouri will take such action as seems best to meet the situation."

"The people of Missouri have established in the State a separate educational system for the Negro race, and any Negro desiring university work should apply to Lincoln University, which has been established for that purpose."

"Pending the final outcome of the litigation, the University of Missouri will continue to operate its law school as a separate institution for the Negro race, and any Negro desiring university work should apply to Lincoln University, which has been established for that purpose."

Resolutions were passed suggesting action to stop distribution of salacious literature, which was termed "more than harmful to the youth of the city."

The Alliance approved House Bill 39 relating to enactment of marriage laws and appointed a committee to urge incorporation into the legislation of an amendment providing that an interval of three days be required between the issuance of a license and the wedding. This restriction, it was stated, would help to place marriage on the proper basis of dignity and sanctity.

J. J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads, said yesterday the \$90 rate, beginning April 28, would cover coach travel. A first-class ticket, under the "grand circle" fare, will be \$135, plus sleeping or parlor car charges.

CALLAHAN COAL 3922 DUNCAN AVE. (Load Left) INDIANA BLOCK genuine \$6.35 Ton MT. OLIVE \$4.85 Ton HENRY \$4.60 Ton ST. CLAIR COUNTY \$3.75 Ton Franklin 1935

Alkaline Factor

Arthur Bartels, Athletic Director, New York

"Luden's are pleasant tasting, give soothing relief, and contain a helpful alkaline factor."

LUDEX'S MENTHOL COUGH DROPS 5¢

Recommended by

ATHLETIC DIRECTOR

5¢

LUDEX'S MENTHOL COUGH DROPS 5¢

DIDN'T I TELL YOU SHE'D START JUST LIKE THAT...

SHAPPI

3 FINE GASOLINES

Solve with Ethyl (premium priced) Standard Red Crown (regular priced) Stanolind (low priced)

—WITH STANDARD RED CROWN

GET THIS SPECIAL WINTER GASOLINE FROM YOUR STANDARD OIL DEALER

MISSOURI UNIVERSITY BARS NEGRO WOMAN

Rejects Journalism School Applicant, Says Gaines Case is Still Pending.

By the Associated Press. COLUMBIA, Mo., Jan. 31.—Miss Lucile Bluford, Negro, of Kansas City, failed yesterday in an attempt to enroll for graduate work at the University of Missouri School of Journalism.

Miss Bluford, who was graduated from the University of Kansas in 1932, said she was told the case of Lloyd L. Gaines, St. Louis Negro, testing the right of the State University to bar Negroes, was "not final yet."

The United States Supreme Court decided Dec. 12 that the university must admit Gaines to its law school or provide equal advantages at Lincoln University, a school for Negroes.

"The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Gaines case has not yet become final, but is still pending in the Supreme Court of Missouri for further consideration," the University Board of Curators said. "When the courts have rendered a final judgment in this case, no doubt the constituted authorities of the State of Missouri will take such action as seems best to meet the situation."

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COUNTY ANTI-PALSY UNIT

Franklin F. Wehrle Elected Chairman of Organization Committee.

Franklin F. Wehrle of University City was elected chairman of a committee to organize a St. Louis County unit of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis at a meeting at the Clayton City Hall last night.

Dr. Theodore Meyer, County Health Commissioner, told those attending the meeting that if a unit were established, half the money it raised would be used in the county and half forwarded to national headquarters in New York.

Will Sonny Sleep or Cough Tonight

PISO'S Soothes—Loosens Coughs Due to Colds

In 2 definite ways, modern-formula Piso's soothes night coughing caused by colds.

LOCALLY, Piso's soothing ingredients cling to the throat, quickly ease and relax irritated membranes that bring on coughing spells.

INTERNALLY, Piso's stimulates flow of normal throat secretions to loosen tight phlegm. For coughs due to colds, ask your drug.

PISO'S 35¢

GLASSES ON CREDIT

Scientific Eye Examination Tells the True Condition of Your Eyes

YOUR EYES ARE YOUR MOST PRECIOUS POSSESSION HAVE YOUR EYES EXAMINED TODAY

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HITLER

Says Territorial Cause for War

Against International Law

Fuehrer Assails I as "Apostles of Violence"

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HITLER'S SPEECH PLEDGING AID TO ITALY AND DEMANDING COLONIES

Says Territorial Question Is No Cause for War; Warns America Against Interference With Reich

Fuehrer Assails Ickes and British Statesmen as "Apostles of War," and Declares Financiers Impair Relations With U. S.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—Following is the translation of pertinent sections of Adolf Hitler's address to the Reichstag last night:

Members of the German Reichstag:

When six years ago this evening tens of thousands of National Socialist fighters marched through the Brandenburg gate to the light of their torches to express to me, who had just been appointed Chancellor of the Reich, their feeling of overwhelming joy and their vows as faithful followers, countless anxious eyes all over Germany and in Berlin gazed upon the beginning of a development the end of which still seemed unknown and unpredictable.

One thing remains unforgettable: It seemed that only a miracle in the twelfth hour could save Germany.

We National Socialists believed in this miracle. Our opponents ridiculed our belief in it. The idea of redeeming the nation from a decline extending over 45 years simply by the power of a new idea seemed to the non-National Socialists fantastic nonsense.

To the Jews and the other enemies of the state, however, it appeared to be the last flicker of the national power of resistance, and they felt that when it had disappeared, then they would be able to destroy not only Germany but all Europe as well.

Had the German Reich sunk into Bolshevism chaos it would at that very moment have been the end of Western civilization into a crisis of inconceivable magnitude. Only outsiders who the most limited vision can imagine that the red plague would have stopped of its own accord before the sacredness of the Democratic idea or at the boundaries of disinterested states.

"Brave Triumph Over Jews."

The rescue of Europe began at one end of the continent with Mussolini and Fascism. National Socialism continued this rescue in another part of Europe, and at the present moment we are witnessing in still a third state the same drama of a brave triumph over the Jewish international attempt to destroy European civilization.

What are six years in the life of one man—much less in the life of the people? The same short period of development one sees scarcely more than the symptoms of general stagnation, decline or progress. The six years which now lie behind us in Germany are, however, filled with the most tremendous events in German history.

Six years sufficed to fulfill the dreams of centuries: one year to give to our people the enjoyment of that unity for which numerous generations had longed and striven in vain.

How much blood has been shed in vain for this goal! How many millions Germans have consciously or unconsciously trodden the bitter path to sudden or painful death for the sake of this ideal! How many others have been condemned to drag out behind the walls of fortress and prisons lives they would gladly have given for greater Germany!

This was not achieved without struggle in spite of what thoughtless bourgeois may think. This year of German history which has preceded by nearly 20 years of fanatical struggle over a political idea.

Wilson's 14 Points.

I will now in a few sentences give you the facts of the historical events of the memorable year 1933. Among the 14 points which President Wilson promised Germany in the name of all the allies as the basis on which a new world peace was to be established when Germany laid down her arms was the fundamental principle of the self-determination of peoples.

The proclamation of this principle might have been of fundamental importance. Actually during the following period the allied Powers of the day also applied these same principles when they could make them serve their own selfish purposes. Thus they refused to return Germany's colonial possessions, alleging that it would be wrong to return the native inhabitants of the colonies to Germany against their will.

But, of course, in 1918 no one took the trouble to ask out what their will was. But while the allies thus upheld the right of self-determination for primitive Negro tribes, they refused in 1918 to grant to a highly civilized nation like the Germans the rights of man which had previously been solemnly promised to them.

All efforts to bring about a change in the situation to normal methods of reasonable revision have hitherto failed, and were bound to fail in future, in view of the well known attitude of the Versailles powers. Indeed, all the allies dealing with revision in the covenant of League of Nations had only a platonic significance.

I myself, as a son of the Ostmark (Austria), was filled with a sacred wish to solve this problem, and thus lead my homeland back to the Reich. In January, 1938, I finally resolved that in course of that year, in one way or another, I would fight for and win the right of self-

Striking Points of Hitler Address

FOLLOWING are striking paragraphs from Adolf Hitler's address to the Reichstag yesterday:

Let no one in the world make any mistake as to the resolve which National Socialist Germany has made as far as this friend (Italy) is concerned. It can only serve the cause of peace if it is quite clearly understood that a war of rival ideologies waged against Italy of today will, once it is launched and regardless of its motives, call Germany to the side of their friend.

National Socialist Germany and Fascist Italy are strong enough to secure their peace against anybody, or determine to end a conflict of reckless enemies entered into by irresponsible forces.

This does not mean that we want war.

Our relations with Japan are likewise founded upon the knowledge and decision to call a halt to threatening Bolshevism of a world become blind.

Germany has no territorial demands to make upon England and France except that of the restoration of our colonies.

Europe cannot come to rest until the Jewish question has been settled.

Once it should become possible once more to push the peoples into a world war, the result would not be Bolshevization of the earth but the destruction of the Jewish race in Europe.

If there is tension today in Europe this is due in the first place to the irresponsible machinations of a conscienceless press.

German people to live from this area and to have no further economic contacts with the rest of the world. This was not done.

Burden Imposed on Germany.

Instead of there being imposed upon the defeated state a burden of international reparations which could only be paid through actually doubling its activity on the world market.

But this was not all: In order to prevent or hamper any further activity by Germany, the Reich was even deprived of its own colonial possessions, which had been acquired by purchase and treaty. This means that the strongest people of Central Europe was forced through a series of truly brilliant maneuvers to work much harder than before as an exporting nation regardless of the cost.

For Germany exports had to be large enough not only to satisfy German requirements but also to make good additional insanely high reparations, which, of course, meant that in order to pay one mark three or four marks worth of goods had to be exported, since in the long run these gigantic sums could only be paid from profits and not from capital.

At the most, it is a matter of indifference to us whether National Socialism—which is our copy-right, just as Fascism is the Italian one—is exported or not. We are not in the least interested in ourselves. We are not advancing in making shipments of National Socialism as an idea, nor do we feel that we have any occasion to make war on other people because they are democrats.

The assertion that National Socialism in Germany will soon attack North or South America, Australia, China, or even The Netherlands, because different systems of Government are in control in these places, is on the same plane as the statement that we intend to follow it up with an immediate occupation of the full moon. Our state and our people exist under very difficult economic conditions.

Because of our circumstances, we are forced to concentrate for our lack of material possessions by the greatest possible industry and the most intense concentration of our working power.

No Banana Picker's Criticism.

Those who can lie under a banana tree and eat the fruit as it falls into their hands have, of course, an easier struggle for existence than the German peasant, who must exert himself throughout the whole year in order to cultivate his field. In this connection we refuse to admit that a carefree international banana picker has any right to criticize the activities of the German peasant.

If certain methods of our economic policy appear injurious to the rest of the world, it should recognize that a hatred on the part of the former victor states, which was irrational and purposeless from an economic point of view, was chiefly responsible for making these efforts necessary.

On this occasion again as so often before, I wish to make clear in a few words to you, gentlemen, and thus to the entire German people, an existing situation which we must either accept or alter.

Before the war Germany was a flourishing economic Power. She participated in international trade and observed the economic laws which had general validity at that time as well as the methods of that trade.

The German people... has exactly the same right as any other people to share in the opening up and development of the world, and thus to the entire German people, an existing situation which we must either accept or alter.

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The German people... has exactly the same right as any other people to share in the opening up and development of the world, and thus to the entire German people, an existing situation which we must either accept or alter.

Striking Points of Hitler Address

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—No people have been born to be happy and no people to be slaves.

The German colonial possessions which the Reich once acquired in peace through treaty and purchase have been stolen from us, and that against the solemn assurances of President Wilson which were the basis of our laying down arms.

The contention that National Socialist Germany in the near future will attack or divide up North or South America, Australia, China or even The Netherlands... could be completely refuted by the very fact that as a sequel we had the intention of immediately occupying the full moon.

The lack of an economic area of its own, which it had developed through its own efforts, forced Germany to participate in international world trade and thereby in exchange of goods.

The compulsion under which Germany's economic policy stands now is so great that no threat of capitalistic measures can keep us from this activity (the barter system), for the necessary does not arise from capitalistic greed for gain, but simply from the exigencies forced upon us through the fault of others and for no urgent cause.

The German people either live—meaning export—or they die.

As for its (Germany's) leaders, I can only state that they are ready for everything.

German economic policy is subjugated to necessities of such a severity that no sort of threat with capitalistic weapons can restrain us from this course; because, as emphasized already, the power which impels us does not lie in the desire for profits of a few capitalists, but rather in the exigent situation of our whole people, a situation forced on us for no reason through somebody else's fault.

And it is completely immaterial what regime attends to the interests of the German nation; all that matters is that they are attended to.

That is to say, no other regime could ignore the present economic necessities. It would have to follow exactly the same course as the present regime unless in neglect of its duties it chose to expose a great nation ruin, not only economically but also culturally. The effects of the reparations policy have not only cured the German people of a number of illusions, but of numerous economic ideologies and financial dogmas that border on sanctity.

All thoughts of a gold reserve and foreign exchange fade before the industry and efficiency of well-planned national productive resources. We can smile today at an age when economists were seriously of the opinion that the value of the currency was determined by the reserves in gold and foreign exchange lying in the vaults of the national banks and, above all, was guaranteed by them.

Instead of that, we have learned to realize that the value of a currency lies in a nation's power of production, that an increasing volume of production sustains a currency, and could possibly raise its value, whereas a decreasing production must, sooner or later, lead to a compulsory devaluation.

German Course Less Popular.

In other countries the national income is depressed by raising wages, the purchasing power of their money thereby sinking till they finally end by devaluing their currency. I admit the German course is apt to be less popular because it means nothing less than that every raise in wages must necessarily come from an increase in production;...

At one point, however, nature sets the limit to any further intensification of effort. That means if some change does not take place, German consumption power would find its natural limitation in the maximum of production food supplies. The situation which would then arise could only be overcome in two ways:

Firstly, by means of additional imports of foodstuffs and increased exports of German products, which would necessitate the importation of at least some of the raw materials necessary for their manufacture, with the result that only a proportion of imports received would be available for the purchase of foodstuffs.

Or, secondly, the extension of our nation's "Lebensraum" (living space), so that in our domestic economy the problem of Germany's food supplies can be solved.

As the second solution is for the time being not yet feasible, by reason of the continued blindness of the onetime victorious Powers, we are forced to occupy ourselves with the first; in other words, we have to export in order to buy foodstuffs, and moreover, as these exports require raw materials, all of which we do not possess, we are forced to draw from world trade.

They simply compel us by the mere force of necessity to participate in it and all circumstances, even when the form of our participation perhaps does not suit one country or another.

In this connection I must add that the reproach that world trade is declining through the German method of international exchange of goods can, if it is correct at all, only be addressed to those who are to blame for this development, and they are the states with an international-capitalist outlook, who by their currency manipulations have arbitrarily destroyed every fixed relationship between individual currencies as it suited their own egoistic needs.

But under these circumstances the German system of exchanging for every piece of honest work an equally honest piece of work is a method of trading which is foreign currency which a year later will be devalued by so and so much per cent.

If certain countries combat the German system, this is done in the first instance because through the German method of trading the tracks of international currency and bourse speculation have been abolished in favor of honest business transactions.

Germany, moreover, does not force her trading methods upon anybody else, but neither does she let any parliamentary democracy lecture her on the principles on which she shall or may act. We are buyers of good foodstuffs and raw materials and supplies of equally good commodities.

By trying to satisfy the large part of her requirements in her economic domain, which has been developed by the four-year-plan, the German nation is freeing foreign markets from German competition.

What cannot be solved satisfactorily from the economic point of view with the resources which are actually at our disposal today, must find its solution through our participation in world trade.

German Economic Policy.

When we defend ourselves against such agitators as Mr. Lloyd George, Duff Cooper, Mr. Eden or Mr. Ickes and the rest, our action is denounced as encroachment on the sacred rights of the democracies. According to the way these agitators see things, they are entitled to attack other nations and their governments but no one is entitled to defend themselves against such attacks.

I need hardly assure you that as the German Reich continues to be a sovereign state, no English or American politician will be able to forbid our Government to reply to such attacks. And the arms that we are forging are our guarantee for all time to come that we shall remain a sovereign state—in our arms and our choice of friends.

Actually the assertion that Germany is planning an attack on America could be disposed of with a mere laugh. One would prefer to pass over by silence that incessant agitation of certain British warmongers, but we must not forget this:

Firstly, owing to the political structure of these democratic states it is possible that a few months later these warmongers might themselves be in the Government.

Secondly, we therefore owe it to the security of the Reich to bring home to the German people in good time the truth about these men. The German nation has no feeling of hatred towards England, America or France; all it wants is peace and quiet. But these other nations are continually being stirred up to hatred of Germany and the German people by Jewish and non-Jewish agitators.

I therefore consider it necessary that from now on our propaganda ministry and our press should always make a point of answering these attacks and above all bring them to the notice of the German people.

It is my conviction that these people are mistaken in their calculations, for when once National Socialist propaganda is devoted to the answering of attacks, we shall succeed just as we succeeded inside Germany in bringing to the notice of the German people the truth about the Jewish world enemy.

"America Attacked Germany."

Never... have German soldiers fought on American soil unless it was in the cause of American independence and freedom; but American soldiers were brought to Europe to help strangle a great nation which was striving for its freedom.

Germany did not attack America, but America attacked Germany, as a committee of investigation of the American Senate concluded, without any other cause.

We are resolved to prevent the settlement in our country of a strange people (Jews) which was capable of snatching for itself all the leading positions in the land, and to oust it.

For how thankful they must be that we are releasing apostles of culture, and placing them at the disposal of the rest of the world this reaction.

I think the sooner this problem is solved the better, for Europe cannot settle down until the sides in the fight carried on in Nationalist Spain against the Bolshevik destroyer...

Germany Would Aid Italy.

Let no one in the world make any mistake as to the resolve which National Socialist Germany has made as far as this friend (Italy) is concerned. It can only serve the cause of peace if it is quite clearly understood that a war of rival ideologies waged against Italy of today will, once it is launched and regardless of its motives, call Germany to the side of their friend.

As regards National Socialist Germany she is well aware of the fate that awaits her if ever an international power, whatever its motive, should succeed in overcoming Fascist Italy.

National Socialist Germany and Fascist Italy are strong enough to safeguard peace against everyone, and to end resolutely and successfully any conflict which irresponsible elements lightly start.

This does not mean that we desire war, as is asserted in the irresponsible press day by day—it simply means that we want peace.

I well understand that other nations too desire to assure themselves that share of riches of the world which by virtue of their numbers, their courage and their value is their due, and that we;

2. In recognition of these rights are determined to give common support to common interests.

Above all, however, that we shall never under any circumstances yield to any threats amounting to extortion!

Thus our relationship with Japan is determined by the recognition of the need to stem, as we are determined to do, the tide of the threatened Bolshevization of the world gone blind with all the resolution at our command.

The Japanese nation which in the last two years has set us so many examples of glorious hero-

ANTI-PARALYSIS UNIT

F. Wehrle Elected Chairman of the Organization Committee.

Dr. F. Wehrle of University of Missouri is elected chairman of a committee to organize a St. Louis unit of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis at the Clayton City Hall.

Theodore Meyer, County Commissioner, told those at the meeting that if a unit established, half the money it would be used in the county and half forwarded to national headquarters in New York.

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AMIE TO APPEAR BEFORE COMMITTEE

I. C. C. Nominee Says He Will
Go Before Senators Without
Counsel.

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Thomas R. Amie, Wisconsin Progressive, announced yesterday that he would appear in person before a Senate subcommittee to answer questions as to his fitness to serve on the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Until then, Amie added, he has no comment on the protests against his nomination.

"I appreciate very much the chance to appear and I'll appear in person without counsel," Amie said after receiving an invitation from Senator Johnson (Dem.), Colorado, of the Senate Interstate Commerce Subcommittee.

The communication from Johnson gave formal notification of the public hearing next Monday in the Senate office building and invited Amie "to attend these hearings or be represented by counsel."

Amie, who served three terms in

the House as a Wisconsin Progressive, said he welcomed the Senate hearing because "I feel I'll be among friends."

Representative Bolles (Rep.), Wisconsin, now representing Amie's Wisconsin district in the House, recently criticized Amie on the House floor as an "extreme left winger" who favored Government ownership of transportation lines and "revolutionary changes in government."

Asked about this, Amie said today he and Bolles had "been fighting for years; it's been a bitter, acrimonious battle."

"His attack is just another phase in a long series," Amie said. He also showed slight interest in the request of William H. Shenners of Madison, Wis., executive secretary of the Wisconsin State Democratic Central Committee, that a delegation be permitted to protest the Amie appointment.

"The Wisconsin Democrats are more conservative than the Republicans," Amie said.

The Senate subcommittee informed Shenners by telegram that the Democratic delegation would be accorded ample time at the hearing.

Bill to Merge Army and Navy.
By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Abolition of the Army and Navy departments as separate units and creation of a Department of National Defense was sought in a bill introduced yesterday by Representative Hill (Dem.), Washington.

FRANCE TO PUSH TRADE PACTS WITH BALKANS

Premier Confers With Ministers
on Ways of Strengthening
Position.

By the Associated Press.
PARIS, Jan. 31.—France stepped up its campaign to regain lost influence in the Balkans today in an effort to reinforce its stand against German and Italian expansion.

Ranking members of the Cabinet meeting last night before Adolf Hitler's speech in Berlin, ordered quick completion of negotiations for trade treaties with Rumania and Yugoslavia.

"Hitler's speech has not aggravated the international situation," said the general view of French officials and the French press.

Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet said the speech was "much more moderate than expected."

Hitler's assurances of support for Italy if Italy is attacked caused some apprehension however, Premier Mussolini took this as a "go ahead" signal to press claims for French territory.

A significant statement of France's position in the face of German and Italian colonial demands came from Gen. Henri Giraud, Military Governor of Metz, in an address last night.

"Germany and Italy must know that it would be suicide for them to throw themselves into a war against France," he declared, adding that the Maginot line could turn back any attack and that German aviation, although admittedly superior to French, could not win.

"I say this because it is my absolute conviction, because I know the strength of the French army," he said.

He asserted the French Government already had taken the stand it would go to war rather than yield to Italian demands for Tunisia, Corsica and other Mediterranean possessions.

Premier Daladier called his key ministers, including Bonnet and Finance Minister Paul Reynaud, into conference to decide what could be done about improving France's standing in Central Europe, impaired by failure to oppose Germany's dismemberment of Czechoslovakia last fall.

An economic mission reported an "entirely new system of French economy" would be needed to recapture that field.

French ministers announced that new offers already had been placed before Yugoslav and Rumanian delegations, now in Paris for negotiations, and that the signing of new trade treaties was imminent.

Previous trade agreements limited Rumanian and Yugoslav exports to France to a maximum of 20 per cent more than imports from France.

FASCIST DICTATORS REAFFIRM FRIENDSHIP

Rome Editor Says Colonial Demands Will Dominate Largely
in Near Future.

By the Associated Press.
ROME, Jan. 31.—Premier Mussolini and Chancellor Hitler exchanged telegrams reaffirming Italian-German friendship today, while an authoritative Fascist editor declared colonial demands of the two nations "will dominate a large part of European history in the near future."

A statement from official quarters, meanwhile, said the "unshakable" bonds between Italy and Germany "was confirmed by Hitler's Reichstag speech yesterday, when the Reichsfuehrer promised support if Italy were attacked."

The statement added that Hitler's speech "caused the best impression in Government circles as well as among the Italian people."

Italy appeared to have gained new support for colonial bargaining with France from the address.

Messages Are Exchanged.
For the sixth anniversary yesterday of the Nazi assumption of power, Mussolini sent Hitler a congratulatory telegram which said "the 'loyal and profound' friendship which unites our two peoples through the (Berlin-Rome) axis in the present and the future."

Hitler replied that he considered Mussolini's message a "new sign of the sentiments of attachment and the friendship entertained by our peoples."

Virginia Gayda, an editor whose views often reflect those of Italian officials, emphasized in his newspaper Il Giornale D'Italia the "similar substance" of Italian and German colonial claims.

"They move together," he wrote. "Naturally they are associated with another. They will dominate a large part of European history in the near future."

Mediterranean Balance.
Italians considered their position already strengthened by the Spanish insurgent capture of Barcelona with Italian aid last Thursday.

Foreign observers and Italians today believed the Reichstag speech would be an important factor in the deliberations if there were a showdown on the Italian agitation for an adjustment of the balance of power in the Mediterranean.

Hitler's speech, observers believed, repaid Premier Mussolini for the latter's bellicose oratory in behalf of Germany in the Czechoslovak crisis.

Fascists said the German Chancellor's words showed the Rome-Berlin axis was more solid than ever and that it promised justice for Italy as well as Germany. Italian newspapers interpreted his declaration of support for Italy as tantamount to a military alliance.

Ideological Conflicts.
Il Messaggero said of the war pledge: "It may be reflected that no conflict could fail to assume ideological characteristics and aspects, since it is well known and a matter of daily experience that all the difficulties and all the incomprehensions which Italy and Germany meet on their way up find their origin in ideological prejudices."

Some diplomats believed Hitler's promise would hasten the formal presentation of Italian claims against France.

Foreign diplomats noted, nevertheless, that Hitler did not specifically endorse Italy's "natural aspirations."

The Italian press stressed Italy's claims on Corsica by publishing a statement said to have been made by Lafayette in 1831 that Corsicans were "Italians by language, custom and literature" and that the island ought to be ceded to Italy.

TEXT OF HITLER'S SPEECH PLEDGING ITALY AID IN WAR

Continued From Preceding Page.

Germany has no territorial demands against England and France apart from that for the return of our colonies.

No Demands Except Colonies.
Germany has no territorial demands against England and France apart from that for the return of our colonies.

While the solution of this question would contribute greatly to the pacification of the world, it is in no sense a problem which could cause a war.

We believe that if the Jewish international campaign of hatred by press and propaganda could be checked, good understanding could very quickly be established between the peoples. It is only such elements that hope steadfastly for a war. I, however, believe in a long peace!

The relations of the German Reich with the countries of South America are satisfactory, and economic relations with them continue to expand.

Our relations with the United States are suffering from a campaign of defamation carried on to serve obvious political and financial interests, which under the pretense that Germany threatens

American independence and freedom, is endeavoring to mobilize the hatred of an entire continent against the European states which are nationally governed.

We all believe, however, that this does not reflect the will of the millions of American citizens, who, despite all that is said to the contrary by a gigantic Jewish-capitalistic propaganda through the press, the radio and the films, cannot fail to realize that there is not one word of truth in all these assertions.

German Attitude Toward U. S.
Germany refrains from any intervention in American affairs and likewise decisively repudiates any American intervention in German affairs.

The question, for instance, as to whether Germany maintains economic relations and does business with the countries of South and Central America, concerns nobody but them and ourselves.

Germany at any rate is a great and sovereign country and is not subject to the supervision of American politicians. Quite apart from that, however, I feel that all states today have so many domestic problems to solve, that it would be a piece of good fortune for the nations if responsible statesmen were to confine their attentions to their own problems.

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SENATE FARM COMMITTEE GETS SHARECROPPER PLEA

Resettlement Proposal of St. Louis Rehabilitation Group Appears in Congressional Record.

A resolution adopted by the recently organized St. Louis Committee for Rehabilitation of the Sharecropper, asking for further appropriations to make possible "prompt extension" of Farm Security Administration resettlement projects such as that at La Forge, Mo., has been referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, the committee was notified today.

Mrs. Fanny Cook, 7068 Maryland avenue, University City, author and one of the organizers of the committee which sent a copy of the resolution to Vice-President Garner,

said his office had notified her of his action, as reported in the Congressional Record last Thursday. The text of the resolution was printed in the Congressional Record of that date.

Man Oils Skin; Is Burned to Death.
By the Associated Press.
LUFKIN, Tex., Jan. 31.—Nat R. Wade rubbed his skin with kerosene yesterday to relieve his rheumatism, then lit a match to smoke. He was burned to death.

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4. WE INCLUDE THE FRAMES

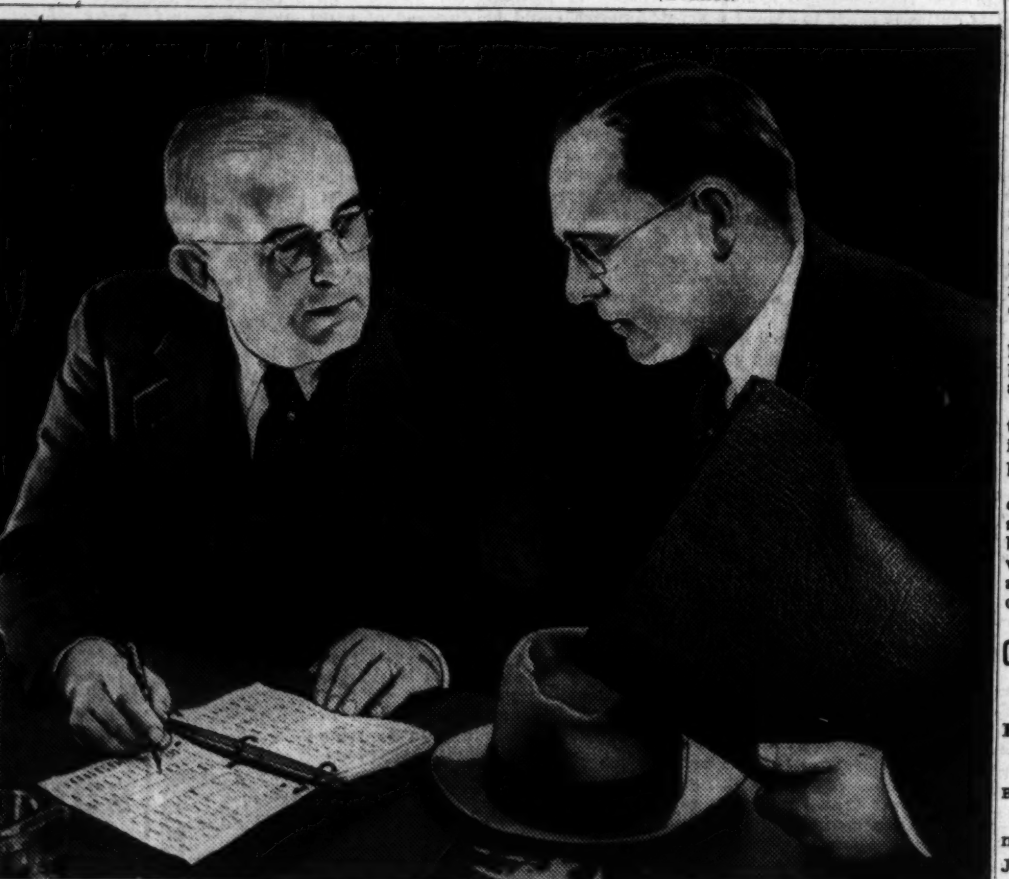
FRAMES at \$2.85
Dr. Busscher, O. D.
St. Louis' Greatest Credit Jeweler
ARONBERG'S
612 & St. Charles



Between
ST. LOUIS-CHICAGO
SPRINGFIELD

THREE FINE TRAINS

from St. Louis
The Green Diamond—4 hrs. 55 min. Lv. 8:55 am
The Daylight—Lv. 12:20 pm
The Night Diamond—Lv. 12:05 am
Reservations—Information
Phone Chestnut 9400



Building Business... by Building Men

The men who work for Swift & Company all realize how closely their tasks are related to the vital, daily needs of human life—dominant among which is the steady supply of wholesome fresh meat which leads all other common foods as a source of energy.

It is a matter of pride among executives of Swift & Company that the men they employ achieve the competence, loyalty and dependability needed for a job demanding the highest efficiency, without waste. In guiding new men to new tasks, they are aware of the important fact that the surest way to build better business is to build better men.

G. F. Swift, pioneer in the meat packing industry and founder of Swift & Company over 50 years ago, once said: "I can raise better men than I can hire." S. F. Goodman,

giving instructions to one of his assistants, V. J. Patterson, in the picture above, exemplifies the practical application of that astute remark. During his many years as City Sales Manager for Swift & Company's National Stock Yards plant his careful teaching, encouragement, advice, and his fine example, have helped over 300 men to achieve a degree of success and security of which they are proud, and for which they are grateful, today. Many of them have become executives themselves, in other departments of the business. 2,000 of our local citizens work at Swift & Company. They are an encouragement to good citizenship and sound industry. They know that the company they serve is a solid, dependable source of growth for the community in which they live.

Swift & Company

M. J. Irish
M. J. IRISH

Manager, National Stock Yards

G. M. MORRISON NEW HEAD OF PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER

Editor Becomes President Also,
Succeeding John C. Martin; Is
Former St. Louisan.

By the Associated Press.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—Announcement was made today that John C. Martin, president and publisher of the Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger, "is severing his connection with the Ledger."

The announcement, made by Cary W. Bok, for the estate of Cyrus H. K. Curtis, owner of the Ledger, added:

"The trustees of Mr. Curtis' estate will therefore take a more active participation in the running of the paper, and wish to announce the appointment of Charles M. Morrison as president and editor, and George F. Kearney as general manager."

Morrison has been with the Ledger about 20 years, and has been editor since 1930. He began his newspaper career in St. Louis and was for several years a political writer for the old St. Louis Republic.

THEFT SUSPECT CHASED, SHOT

Kirkwood Youth Wounds Man Recently Released From Jail.

Leslie Brock, a Negro, released from the county jail last week after serving six months for larceny from an automobile, was shot in the left leg last night by Norman R. Bowie, 19 years old, of 435 South Kirkwood road, Kirkwood, after a chase of two blocks.

Bowie shot Brock with a shotgun after his mother Mrs. Robert H. Bowie, had told him she had noticed him run from her garage. Brock, 21 years old, was wearing a sweater which had been stolen from the Bowie car last week.

FAMOUS-BARR CO.

Operated by May Dept. Stores Co.

STORE HOURS: 9 TO 5

We Give and Redeem Eagle Stamps

ELGIN CELEBRATES A 75th BIRTHDAY WITH A SUPER OFFER!

\$24.75 ANNIVERSARY WATCHES

STYLED IN THE ELGIN TRADITION OF BEAUTY AND CRAFTSMANSHIP! STARTING WEDNESDAY

\$19.75

For a limited time only... we make a history-making presentation of Watches. These were made to Elgin's topnotch standard of \$24.75 value... are offered at \$19.75. Buy them for graduation gifts, for personal use. 11 styles listed below.

FOUR STUNNING WATCHES FOR WOMEN AT ——— \$19.75

These 4 models have 7 jewels, made in 10-k rolled gold plate with Veritas metal back and raised figure dial.

SEVEN HANDSOME WRIST WATCHES FOR MEN AT — \$19.75

These 7 models in distinctive and different shapes have 7 jewels, 10-k natural rolled gold plate with Veritas metal back and raised figure dial.

123 "FAMOUS" for Jewellery—Main Floor



WEDNESDAY BABY DAY BUYS!

ADORABLE \$3.98 ROBE - N - HOODS \$2.94

Perfect wrap for baby's outing! Pink or blue cotton blanket cloth with Talon zip opening and Marabou trimmed detachable hood!

\$1.98 CRIB BLANKET Fine combed cotton white with pink or blue trim.

\$1.59 SHEET SETS Handmade, embroidered sheet and pillowcase. Dainty gift.

59c Cotton Flannellette Gowns, Wrappers, Each, 48c
\$7.98 Maple Hi-Chair, \$4.90
\$3.98 Nursery Scales, \$2.90

CONSULT VANTA NURSE HUBBARD

Here this week... to discuss with mothers and expectant mothers, problems of dressing babies safely, comfortably.

It's "FAMOUS" for Infants' Wear—Fifth Floor



3 BEST STYLES IN THIS SALE OF PAJAMAS —

OF COTTON SHANTUNG BROADCLOTH, 94¢

Schoolgirl collar tucked-in... notch collar over-blouse... easy-to-get-into zip P. J.'s. Get a Spring supply in your favorite style now! Expertly tailored in tearose, aqua, blue. Sizes 14-17. Mail orders promptly filled.

It's "FAMOUS" for Linen—Fifth Floor

PLAN TO VALID LEGAL FRAUD INSURANCE

Bills Prepared for
Legislature to
Tax Enactment and
Court Decision.

COMPANIES PROPOSE
\$100,000 ANNUAL

Attorney-General Fa
Test Law — Hist
Passage — Promi
Inquiry Into the F

By CURTIS A. BETT
A Staff Correspondent

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 31.—A series of bills prepared by the State Revision Commission, introduction in the Legislature, if passed, give legality to fraudulent insurance contracts which a group of Missouri insurance companies have been permitted to take advantage of its provisions for the failure of Attorney-General Kittick to institute a suit declared of no effect.

Under the provisions of insurance companies organized in Missouri, except life companies, were exempted from the property taxes, and a tax cent on premiums written.

It was passed in the 1931, but was defeated in the 1932. An attempt to reconsider by which it failed of passage, but the House journal contained record of its reconsideration passage on the last day of the session on which bills were considered, including even a purported members voting for and against it.

Discovery of fraud in accordance with the bill was sent to the Henry S. Caulfield, and by him without knowledge, irregularly. When the bill was discovered, former State Jerome M. Joffe of Kansas then a Representative, about the appointment of a investigating committee, which opened conclusive evidence of fraud. The House then a resolution expunging the journal the record of the bill.

The then Attorney-General D. Shertel, notwithstanding the fact that there was no passage, in an opinion that the act was in effect, legislative clerks having failed out of the index of the journal reference to the passage they eliminated the record of the journal.

In the next session of the legislature the late Representative O. Maxey of Butler caused the bill to be reconsidered, and the House then a resolution expunging the journal the record of the bill.

It has thus been in effect, void law, and the insurance companies have been taking advantage of it.

Provisions of Revision The revision bills that prepared repeal most of and re-enact it to remove features which, under a decision of the United States Court in construing a similar California, were held to be unconstitutional. The revision provisions to meet that defect.

If the proposed revision amended the law, it would legal standing, but they have been prepared following legislative proceedings of and re-enacting in different effect of which would legalize the firm in violation of the law.

Senator Phil M. Donnell, chairman of the Commission, and Representative C. P. Jung of Cole County, member of the commission direct cause of the revision insurance laws, said today no knowledge of the bill.

Jung said that he had knowledge, the law, statute and that the commission approved recommendations were all correcting unconstitutional features.

He and Donnell said look into the subject of their consideration to the revision bills were introduced.

PARAGUAY ENDS T

To Buy Hereafter Taking Paraguay

ASUNCION, Paraguay

Paraguay denounced treaty with Japan

hereafter would buy taking Paraguayan

PART TWO

PLAN TO VALIDATE LEGAL FRAUD FOR INSURANCE FIRMS

Bills Prepared for State
Legislature to Correct
Tax Enactment and Meet
Court Decision.

COMPANIES PROFIT
\$100,000 ANNUALLY

Attorney-General Fails to
Test Law — History of
Passage — Promise of
Inquiry Into the Facts.

By CURTIS A. BETTS
A Staff Correspondent of the
Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 31.—A series of bills prepared by the Statute Revision Commission for introduction in the Legislature will, if passed, give legal status to insurance companies which have fraudulently evaded the law in 1931 under which a group of Missouri insurance companies have escaped paying about \$100,000 a year in taxes.

Although the House of Representatives in 1931 declared by resolution that its record of the passage of the bill had been falsified and that in fact it never had been passed, the insurance companies have been permitted to take advantage of its provisions through a failure of Attorney-General McKittick to institute a suit to have it declared of no effect. He was requested by the House in 1933 to file the action, but he ignored the request.

Under the provisions of the bill, insurance companies organized in Missouri, except those companies which were exempted from the general property taxes, and a tax of 2 per cent on premiums written was substituted, resulting in material losses to the State, cities and counties.

It was passed in the Senate in 1931, but was defeated in the House. An attempt to reconsider the vote by which it failed of passage failed, but the House journal contained a record of its reconsideration and passage on the last day of the session on which bills were considered, including even a purported roll call of members voting for and against it.

Discovery of Fraud.
In accordance with the record, the bill was sent to the Governor, Henry S. Caulfield, and was signed by him without knowledge of the irregularity. When the fraud was discovered, former State Senator Jerome M. Joffe of Kansas City, then a Representative, brought about the appointment of an investigating committee, which developed conclusive evidence of the fraud. The House then adopted a resolution expunging from the journal the record of the passage of the bill.

The then Attorney-General, Stratton D. Sharlet, notwithstanding the fact that there was no record of passage, in an opinion ruled that the act was in effect, the legislative clerks having failed to take out of the index of the journal the reference to the passage, though they eliminated the record from the journal.

In the next session of the Legislature the late Representative H. O. Maxey of Butler caused the passage of the fraud resolution asking McKittick to test the act in the courts.

It has thus been in effect as a valid law, and the insurance companies have been taking advantage of it.

Supreme Court Decision on TVA In Effect Affirms U. S. Right to Compete With Private Business

Justice Roberts Holds Utility Companies Have
No Legal Basis for Challenging Govern-
ment Agency's Power Program.

By RAYMOND F. BRANDT
A Staff Correspondent of the
Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—By deciding, 5 to 2, that the Tennessee Valley Power Co. and 13 other utilities were without legal standing to challenge the constitutionality of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act, the Supreme Court yesterday indirectly upheld Government competition with private business.

Or, viewed conversely, had the decision gone against the New Deal, the effect would have been greatly to restrict the area of competition by the Federal Government. An attorney for the utility interests who had heard the opinions summarized from the bench but did not want to be quoted by name until he had studied them, observed: "If we can't challenge the constitutionality of TVA, then who can?"

It was his curbside opinion that the privately-owned utilities in the Tennessee Valley and elsewhere would try now to co-operate with the New Deal.

Gist of Majority Opinion.
The majority opinion, written by Justice Roberts, did not specifically pass on the constitutionality of the extensive activities of the TVA. A partial approval of the constitutionality of the act was contained previously in the court's decision in the Ashwander case, which held that the building of the dams and the inclusion of hydro-electric power came within the Federal Government's war powers and its control of the navigable waters of the nation. The gist of the majority opinion was that, since the complaining utilities did not have exclusive franchises, they had no legal protection against competition either from the Federal Government or a private competitor. This opinion also held that there was no evidence of an unlawful conspiracy between the TVA and Secretary of the Interior Harold I. Ickes.

Position of Minority.
Justices Butler and McReynolds denied the TVA was an instrumentality of the United States designed to develop, by a series of dams on the Tennessee River and its tributaries, a system of navigation and flood control, and to sell the power created by the dams, as described by the majority, and argued that "on its face, the act discloses a purpose to authorize a large and indefinite number of great works for the primary purpose of creating a vast supply of electric power, to use this power to establish the United States in the business of producing and transmitting and selling this power, and to dispose of this power in a manner inconsistent with the principles of our dual system, and so as to govern the concerns reserved to the states."

Commenting on the basis of the majority's opinion, the minority bluntly declared: "Any reference in the act to navigation or to any other constitutional objectives are unsubstantial and mere pretenses or pretexts under which it is sought to achieve an object reserved to the states."

dividuals, other public utility corporations or the State or municipality granting the franchise. The grantor may preclude itself by contract from initiating or permitting such competition, but no such contractual obligation is here asserted."

At this point the majority opinion recited the laws the states and municipalities had enacted to give the TVA permission to operate in their areas.

On the point that the tenth amendment, which reserves to the states and the people all powers not granted to the Federal Government, the majority held that "the sale of Government property in competition with others is not a violation of the tenth amendment."

The majority adopted the findings of the lower court that there was no evidence of an unlawful conspiracy between the TVA and Secretary of the Interior Harold I. Ickes.

Co-operation, Not Conspiracy.
The majority held that it was permissible for the TVA and the PWA to work together.

"Co-operation," the decision said, "by two Federal officials, one acting under a statute whereby funds are provided for the erection of municipal plants and the other under a statute authorizing the production of electricity and its sale to such plants, in competition with the appellants, does not spell conspiracy to injure their business. As the court below held, such co-operation does not involve unlawful concert, plan or design, or co-operation to commit an unlawful act, or to commit acts otherwise lawful with intent to violate a statute."

The minority, while conceding that the corporation had no exclusive franchises, insisted that each corporation had or would suffer legal damage from the operation of the TVA.

CATHOLIC TOURISTS FIND SOUTH AMERICA WARY OF GERMANY

Bishop Ryan's Companion on
Plane Trip Reports Nazi
Unpopularity.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Rev. Dr. Maurice S. Sheehy, back from an 18,000-mile airplane tour of South America, said today Germany was experiencing a "growing unpopularity" in Latin America. "We underestimate the amount of Nazi propaganda there," he said, "but we also are inclined to overestimate its efficacy. South American people are too intelligent to be fooled by such a bombardment of broadcasts and literature."

"Even so, that doesn't justify our sitting back and doing nothing," Mr. Sheehy, head of the religious department at Catholic University, laughed at criticism of him and the Most Rev. James H. Ryan, Catholic Bishop of Omaha, by the newspaper of Paul Joseph Goebbels, German Propaganda Minister.

"Goebbels suggested that we were 'paid propagandists' of President Roosevelt," he said. "We pleaded guilty to the charge of telling everyone we met in South America what we thought of Nazism, but we are still 'strictly amateur.'"

Dr. Sheehy and Bishop Ryan, who will report to the President and to Secretary of State Hull, conferred with the President before embarking on their "goodwill" tour Dec. 29, although their visit was unofficial.

SPEECHES 'PROVOKING ALARM'
BARRERED IN MEXICO CITY
Federal District Chief Issues Order
as Result of Anti-Semitic Demonstration Last Week.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 31.—Raul Castellano, chief of the Federal District, said today political speeches by groups in "open opposition" to President Cardenas' administration would be regarded as permissible under the right of free speech, if they did not also "pretend to alter public order in the city, provoking thus a feeling of alarm."

His pronouncement came as a consequence of an anti-Semitic demonstration last week and speeches by four political leaders now under arrest. The four are members of the Constitutional Democratic front, second largest political group in Mexico.

Chief of Police Federico Montes ordered yesterday the arrest of members of minor political parties "for disturbing the peace" in the demonstrations against Jews.

MEN CONSCRIPTED FOR WORK IN CHILE EARTHQUAKE AREA

All of Able Bodied Ordered
to Aid Sufferers—Volcanoes
Again Active After
Two Centuries.

By the Associated Press.

SANTIAGO, Jan. 31.—The Chilean Cabinet decided yesterday to resort to conscription of all able-bodied men in Tuesday's earthquake zone for emergency relief work as new temblors menaced survivors.

Men in cities and the country throughout the devastated region, where an estimated 25,000 to 30,000 persons lost their lives, were ordered registered according to occupation in order that their services might be used where needed.

The men will receive regular pay from the Government in aiding the efforts of volunteer relief workers to remedy lack of food, shelter, clothing and medical aid and clear away debris in the stricken area.

The Minister of Interior was given supreme authority for the period of the emergency over military and civilian authorities in South Central Chile, where the quake was worst.

All railroad service between Santiago and Chillan was devoted exclusively to transportation of troops, injured, food and relief supplies.

Vaccination Order.
As a precautionary measure, the Minister of Health ordered that all persons within the stricken area or passing through it must be vaccinated against typhus and smallpox.

A moratorium until Feb. 24 was announced on banking and commercial operations and on house rents.

Congress was called into extraordinary session to formulate laws and regulations designed to bring about relief and reconstruction.

Former Teacher at Court Ceremony



PROF. JOSEPH BEALE and MRS. FELIX FRANKFURTER
PHOTOGRAPHED after the Supreme Court ceremony at which Justice Frankfurter took the oath of office yesterday. Prof. Beale was one of Frankfurter's teachers in the Harvard law school. He is now retired.

the quake also were asylomed there.

Meanwhile earth slides in the shafts of the Swager Co. coal mines at Lota, 35 miles south of Concepcion, Sunday night brought damage but no casualties.

Refugees huddled in parks in Chillan feared the coming of night as a result of terrifying shocks Sunday night which some described as just as strong as Tuesday's. They did little damage, however, because the Tuesday earthquake had razed almost everything in the city.

Two United States army bombers, commanded by Capt. Franklin C. Wolfe, arrived in Santiago shortly after 1 p. m. yesterday from Panama and immediately were dispatched to the quake zone with medicines and serums brought from Panama. Aboard one of the bombers was George Smith of the American Red Cross. The planes will bring injured persons to Santiago.

United States Ambassador Norman Armour flew to Chillan yesterday with Col. Ralph Woolen, United States military attaché, and planned to survey the whole quake area before returning to the capital.

A Government official said a survey had disclosed that only 20 houses remained standing in Chillan, where the official population figure was more than 46,000.

CONFEREES AGREE ON COMPROMISE RELIEF MEASURE

One Point, That of WPA
Pay Differential, Left to
Reconsideration by the
House.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—A joint Senate-House Conference Committee agreed today on a compromise draft of the \$725,000,000 relief bill.

The conference group failed to agree on only one point—a House-approved provision limiting regional differentials in WPA pay to 25 per cent. That will be reconsidered in the House when the compromise relief measure is taken up, probably tomorrow.

Senate-approved restrictions against the use of relief funds for political purposes were revised by the Conference Committee to make it possible for Government employees, other than WPA workers, to contribute to political campaigns.

The Senate had voted to prohibit such contributions by all persons paid from Federal funds, but the conference group decided the restriction should apply only to those paid from the work relief appropriation.

Senator Adams (Dem.), Colorado, an Appropriations Committee man, had said that the broader provision would have made it impossible for the Democratic party to sponsor its fund-raising Jackson day dinners in the future.

**VIENNA DISTRICT NAZI LEADER
REPLACED IN PARTY SHAKUP**
Joseph Buerckel, Commissioner for Austria, Takes Over Post of Odilo Globocnik.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—Joseph Buerckel, commissioner for Austria and the Saar district, replaced Odilo Globocnik today as Vienna district leader in a Nazi party administrative shakedown.

Globocnik, who had served the Nazi party in Austria since 1922 and was named district leader May 24, 1938, may be assigned to other work.

COME IN...and
DON'T
BRING YOUR LIBERTY BONDS

We would rather make you any other kind of loan. We make more on others.

Perfectly natural, isn't it? Doesn't the storekeeper try to sell you his highest priced merchandise—first—always? The cost of a loan is governed by the kind of security, and Government Bonds are considered the safest security—hence the low cost loan.

Don't think we won't lend you money on Government Bonds. We will, gladly, and the loan will cost you one or two per cent less. But we heard somebody say once that "You can't get money at a bank any more, except on Liberty Bonds."

This is one bank's answer.

NOVENA
★ ST. JUDE ★
Ave Maria Shrine
Sixth St. and Chouteau Av.
Begins Tomorrow
Services 8:30-11:15-8:00 A. M.
9:00-11:00-9:00 P. M.
Rev. Harry Smith, C.S.S.R.

Chickering
Golden hours of
lyric beauty lie in the incomparable tone of this superb piano.
CHICKERING CONSOLES FROM \$445
CHICKERING GRANDS FROM \$895
Convenient Terms . . . Liberal Trade-In Allowance

AEOLIAN
COMPANY OF MISSOURI
W.P. CHICKERING—PRESIDENT
200 S. CHICKERING ST. ST. LOUIS
Sole Charge On Time Sales

Open Evenings

office had notified her of
on, as reported in the Con-
Record last Thursday.
at of the resolution was
in the Congressional Rec-
that date.

Is Skin; Is Burned to Death.
Associated Press.
KIN, Tex., Jan. 31.—Mae R.
rubbed his skin with kero-
to relieve his rheu-
then lit a match to smoke,
is burned to death.

ARBONITE
Guaranteed
Heating Satisfaction
SMOKELESS FUEL
DEL COAL & COKE CO.
at Vandeventer
FR. 6800

at \$2.85
Dr. Benger's
O. D.

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Dr. Benger's
O. D.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER
December 12, 1878
Published by
The Pulitzer Publishing Co.
Twelfth Boulevard and Olive Street

THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles; that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.
JOSEPH PULITZER.
April 16, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Protests Against Manassett Village and Similar Real Estate Projects.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

OUR Government, through the F.H.A., has just committed itself to insure a \$2,700,000 loan which is to be used to erect a 600-family apartment in the northern part of St. Louis County. Through the same agency, a \$1,600,000 loan to build a 354-family apartment project in the central part of the county was insured. Through the same agency a 1000-family apartment project is contemplated for the southern part of the county.

After the completion of the 354-family apartment project called Manassett Village, it has been found out that there is no need for such apartments of three to four rooms renting for approximately \$16 per room or \$45 to \$65 per month per apartment, as there is now less than 20 per cent of the apartments occupied.

It will take at least an 80 per cent occupancy to meet maintenance and carrying charges. This will never occur at the above rentals. Therefore, it will be necessary for the F.H.A., an agency of our Government, to take over and operate the property and try thereby to liquidate its \$1,600,000 loan. If any other incentive to occupancy, such as reduced rental or concessions, is attempted, a tremendous loss will be incurred every year regardless, and the entire public will find itself paying for the mistakes made by those who are sanctioning such F.H.A. insured building projects.

Now, after one dismal failure, the same agency has committed itself to participate in another, even larger and no doubt a still greater mistake, and it seems that we, the public, are standing by without even a comment and allowing those who are running our Government agencies to make mistakes after mistakes. If we do not attempt at this time to rise in protest, a 1000-family apartment project will be pushed upon us.

The metropolitan area of St. Louis cannot fill approximately 2000 new apartments at a time when we have too many vacancies in our flats, apartment houses and hotels.

Thousands of owners are now on the very edge of losing their property from foreclosure because of a lack of rentals. Many will lose their property if 2000 tenants are taken out of their buildings. Because of increased vacancies caused by 2000 additional apartments being available, thousands of owners will be demoralized and forced to reduce rentals, thereby making the situation worse.

MARTIN D. LARNER,
President, North Parkview Taxpayers' Association.

Advocates St. Louis World's Fair.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

IN view of the fact that world's fairs will be held on both sides of the continent this year, how about reviving the plan for a St. Louis World's Fair, 1943 or 1945, with aviation as the theme? St. Louis is more centrally located, and an ideal place for a world's fair.

HOWARD C. OHLENDORF.

Miss Thompson's "Tommyrot."

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

PERHAPS I should appreciate the feminine touch in the 13-line letter which you printed over my signature the other day. But really, I prefer my own crude way of expressing my thoughts. And after limiting my comment to three wild statements of Dorothy Thompson, I dislike your selection of the least, specific item to the exclusion of some rather up-to-the-minute remarks about the Spanish situation.

On Jan. 23, Dorothy Thompson said: "More than half the Spanish people are still fighting with the loyalists." Surely, my rather mild objection to this sort of Tommyrot has lost none of its force since Barcelona welcomed the nationalist troops.

Dorothy Thompson also tells us that the "loyalist Government" is not a Communist Government. I wonder how she would explain the attitude of her "Red" friends toward Spain. Communism is not the only imported trouble on the "loyalist" side. But remove Communist support and the gangster element will collapse in a week.

R. CORRIGAN.

A Kansas Citizen Speaks on Crime.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

MR. McKITTRICK must know that we citizens of Kansas City favor a drastic clean-up. We have been frightened, threatened, taxed and retarded. We have been intimidated at the polls and fined unheard-of sums for minor automobile infractions. At the direction of machine judges, our criminals have gone unpunished because intimidated citizens have refused to serve on juries.

Not only have gambling houses operated openly here, but the proprietors of these houses have been found to be receivers of stolen goods. A killer turned loose on the public climaxed his day by trying to kill the Sheriff.

Yet, knowing all these facts, Mr. McKittrick, because of some childish pique over the way fellow-politicians have treated him, left Kansas City in a huff, later sending some assistants here. The entire city is entirely too large to allow for petty fights. Public confidence in the State Government must be protected.

Mr. McKittrick has the money to work with. He should either defend the laws he has sworn to uphold or withdraw in favor of a more courageous man.

CLARENCE E. PROSE,
Kansas City, Mo.

RESIGNATION IS NOT ENOUGH.

The demands of justice are not satisfied with the mere resignation of Judge Martin T. Manton of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the face of the charges brought against him.

Both in number and in the extent of the judicial degradation which they allege, the charges are painfully shocking. If they were unfounded, it is virtually inconceivable that a man of Judge Manton's position would do otherwise than stand his ground and seek to vindicate his name. If they are true, on the other hand, Judge Manton has been guilty not only of social misconduct in the ordinary sense but also of the far more damaging offense of undermining public confidence in what is presumed to be the most irrefragable arm of our Government.

For some obscure reason, it has been customary to consider the penalty paid in such cases by the resignation or impeachment of the Judge. There is no more ground for such a policy than there would be to consider that a man who has looted a bank has atoned for his offense by severing his connection with the institution. The possibilities of criminal prosecution under the proper statutes should be fully explored.

District Attorney Dewey charges and offers to prove that Judge Manton accepted nearly a half-million dollars in "loans" from litigants in his court and subsequently cast the controlling vote in decisions affecting some of those from whom he accepted favors.

It is charged that Judge Manton, or corporations in which he held a controlling interest, received \$232,981 from representatives of the American Tobacco Co. in 1932 when a stockholders' suit was pending for recovery of \$10,000,000 of allegedly misapplied corporation funds. In this case, Judge Manton cast the deciding vote in favor of the corporation management.

It is charged that Judge Manton, or his corporations, received \$57,500 from a Brooklyn banker who was later cleared in Judge Manton's court of a pending extortion indictment.

It is charged that in a patent case \$77,000 was received from the litigant who won the decision, part of the sum being paid before and part after the case was settled. These are typical instances. Besides those which are cited in detail, with offer of immediate proof, Mr. Dewey speaks of others in which evidence is in a state of preparation.

The charges should be investigated to the fullest extent with a view to obtaining legislation to prevent a recurrence of similar instances in the future. It is gratifying to note that Representative Hatton Sumners, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, and Senator Borah announce today that they are considering a bill to prohibit Federal Judges from engaging in business.

United States Judges are appointed for life. They receive from \$10,000 to \$20,000 a year, according to rank. They are certain of this income. It continues even after retirement.

With this guarantee of a liberal competence, it would not be unfair to require that a Judge, after he is confirmed, divest himself of all directorships and interest in corporations, including stocks and bonds, with the exception of Government bonds. If a prospective Judge were not willing to do this, he would have to forego the great honor and dignity of the position.

It is, perhaps, a melancholy reflection upon the judiciary that such a proposal should be made, but the shocking scandal presented by the Manton case makes remedial measures imperative. In Judge Manton's case, the charge is that his judicial duties became secondary to, or indeed, a means of serving, his interests as a business man. But a further advantage of requiring a Judge to divest himself of corporate connections would be to protect him against subconscious bias in favor of a certain class of litigants.

In the English case in East St. Louis and in a dozen other instances of judicial misconduct which he has had to investigate, Representative Sumners must have gleaned knowledge which, combined with the lessons to be learned from the Manton case, could be made the basis of measures to protect the judiciary from being undermined in the public esteem. He can make no greater contribution in Congress than to take the lead in giving these ideas tangible form.

They're saying up in Chicago that the Republican city campaign committee and the Kelly-Nash machine have secretly joined hands. The accused parties indignantly deny it, and each says it wouldn't touch the other with the regulation 10-foot pole.

T V A PASSES A SECOND TEST.

For the second time, the Tennessee Valley Authority has successfully passed a Supreme Court test. On the first occasion, in 1936, the court upheld the right of the Government to dispose of electricity produced in connection with the exercise of a Federal power, such as improvement of navigation, flood control or the national defense. All these factors are present in the activities of the TVA. On that occasion, only one Justice—McReynolds—dissented.

In the case decided yesterday, a group of utility companies had challenged the TVA program to set up a yardstick by which electric power rates may be measured. They sought an injunction to restrain the TVA from constructing dams, generating power and marketing electricity in territory claimed by them. It was their contention that TVA competition threatened them with immediate destruction, and that the TVA is unconstitutional.

While the court did not rule directly on the broad constitutional question set up, it held that neither the charters of the utility companies nor their local franchises involve the grant of a monopoly or render competition illegal. The opinion, written by Justice Roberts and concurred in by Chief Justice Hughes, Justices Brandeis, Stone and Black, says:

"The franchise to exist as a corporation, and to function as a public utility, in the absence of a specific charter contract on the subject, creates no right to be free of competition, and affords the corporation no legal cause of complaint by reason of the State's subsequently authorizing another to enter and operate in the same field."

If this does not end the concerted campaign of utility companies against the TVA, it must be sufficiently discouraging to cause them to take stock. In this stock-taking, they must be impressed by the new direction the administration is taking toward the conciliation of business and the desire it is displaying to put America's economic house in order to meet the threat of world conditions. The private

utilities can make their contribution by discontinuing attacks on the TVA—attacks which no doubt will be as futile as those the Supreme Court has disposed of.

HITLER ON THE DEFENSIVE.

Adolf Hitler had ample ground for boasting in his Reichstag speech, in view of the last year's conquests, and he utilized the opportunity to the utmost. The address nevertheless was chiefly in a defensive vein. The Nazi Reich, it is apparent, is feeling the economic pinch and also the weight of the world's condemnation. Hitler's long address was devoted largely to extenuation of his policies, domestic and foreign, to answering his critics, to further attacks upon democratic principles.

A Hitler address is always awaited with bated breath by the outside world, for appraisal of the new demands which have come to be expected. This time, Hitler laid down no ultimatum; the only concrete desires voiced were for restoration of colonies and for a larger share in world trade. The colonial plea is an ancient standby, and Hitler did not make it an urgent matter. The aspiration for greater exports was strangely at variance with preceding sections of the speech, in which the Fuehrer exalted the German success with autarky. Coupled with the adjuration to greater domestic production, the call for more foreign products to satisfy the country's needs verifies the reports of shortages and financial crisis in the Reich.

It was obvious strategy for Hitler to reiterate his devotion to Mussolini. It is significant, however, that he did not endorse Italy's present claims upon France, but confined himself to generalities.

Hitler put his best foot forward in reciting again the story of Germany's unjust treatment under the Versailles Treaty, as explaining the rise of Nazism. He exhibited the worst side of his regime by flaunting the Jewish persecutions, and attempting to justify them. Nor can his threats to "annihilate" clergymen who engage in political activities (an all-embracing phrase by Nazi definition) gain sympathy abroad.

Naziism, the Fuehrer said, is not an export article, and it is insolent for foreigners to criticize that system. Yet he persists in belittling democracy, and in assailing various of its spokesmen. The Fuehrer's address shows him smarting under the world's criticism, and feeling the economic pressure which his policies have brought upon Germany.

Soviet Russia has sent a bunch of factory foremen to jail for lenience to loafers. Just a great big sweatshop, comrades.

THE LAST RED WAGE OF WAR.

The despairing trek into France of the homeless Spanish refugees of Catalonia through a pass in the Pyrenees is an oft-told story in the bitter annals of war, but repetition never dulls its cruel edge.

They are of all ages, this procession, from babes in arms to the forlorn, bewildered old. The soldiers in the file are mostly wounded, some of them on crutches. All of them, soldiers and civilians, men and women, are in rags. They are all hungry. Some of them have had no food for days. Every now and then a marcher drops out of the ranks, falls in a huddle to die. And through all the hours of anguished day and endless night, the heart-breaking cries of starving children.

This is the sequel to the fall of Barcelona, and the end, presumably, of what began as a Spanish civil war but quickly flamed into an Italian-German invasion, reinforced by Moorish mercenaries under the titular command of Generalissimo Franco.

Mussolini broadcasts his version of the splendid victory, won by Italian arms. Fascism triumphant, and in the fall of Barcelona II Duce sees the dawn of a new Europe. He does not see the tragedy and destitution in the pass through the Pyrenees, the wanton wage of war—"that glorious war," exalted by his aviator son, pouring death on the defenseless Ethiopian tribesmen.

The Basques have died in the primitive gallantry of their symbolic hills, and Catalonia is dying en route to exile.

What next have Spain's German and Italian conquerors in store for that tragic country?

Speaking of future appropriation bills, Senator Clark of Missouri says every measure will be closely scrutinized and must stand on its own merits. What, no sugar?

GRAVES SURPASSES HIMSELF.

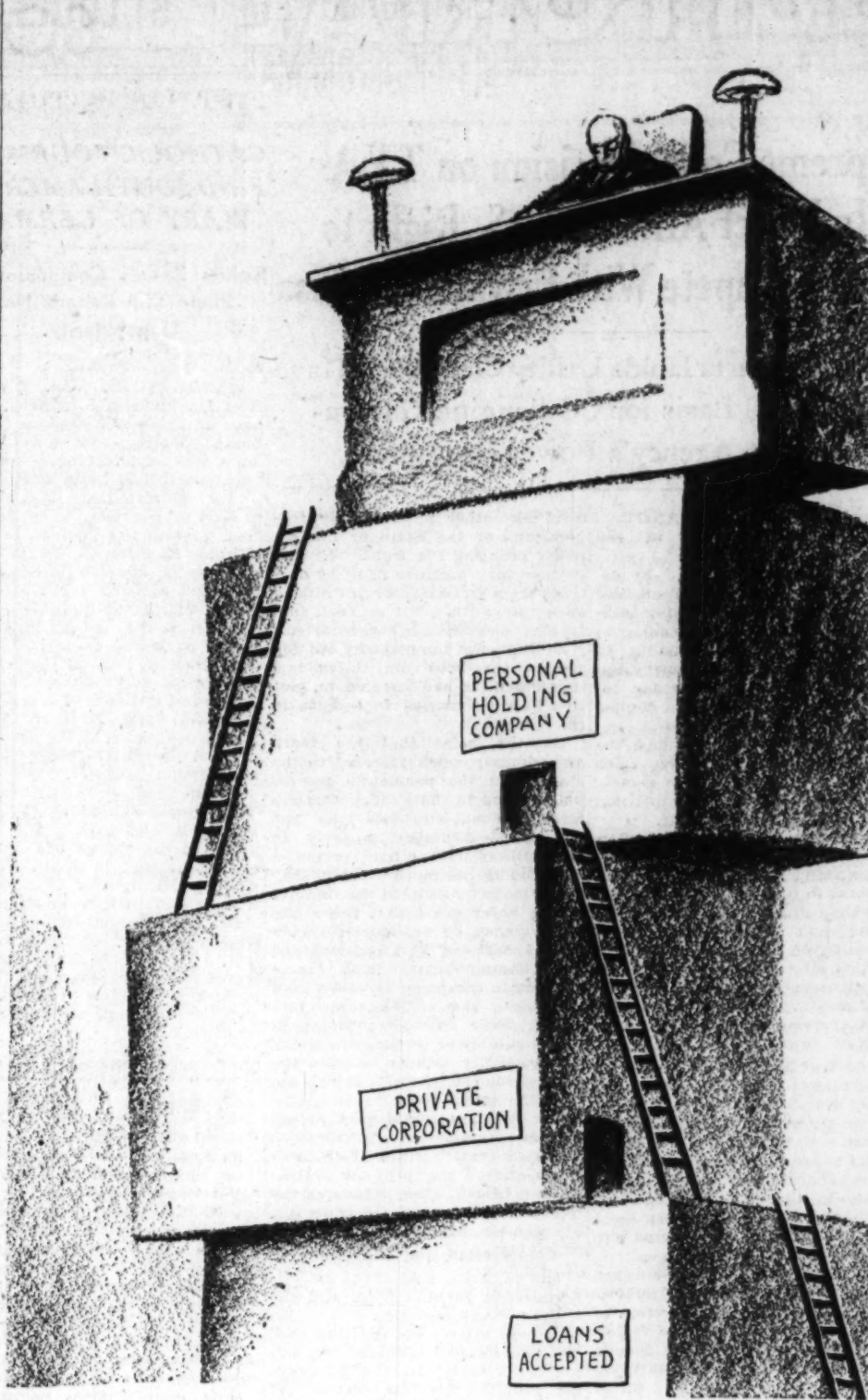
W. W. Graves, Prosecuting Attorney of Jackson County, has surpassed himself. Unfazed by Gov. Stark's declaration that "his continuous failure to prosecute ghastly felonies justifies his immediate removal from office," Graves now has in effect aligned himself publicly and actively with the Kansas City lawless element. No other construction can be put on his application to the State Supreme Court for a writ of prohibition to prevent Judge Southern from continuing with his crime-investigating grand jury. After saying that there was no general lawlessness in Jackson County, Graves has the effrontery to block an investigation such as he should have begun a long time ago.

This attempt to block justice should serve as a valedictory for the man who failed to proceed against even one of the thousands of Kansas City election crooks, who refused to move against labor racketeers, who complacently watched gamblers operate openly, and who, after Gangster Charles Gargotta escaped the law after 27 continuances, was told by a Judge: "You have let this case become synonymous with lack of law enforcement in Kansas City."

This dereliction of duty almost fades into obscurity in the light of Graves' attempt yesterday to block the grand jury investigation. Already possessing a record for failure to do his duty, Graves now has acted in behalf of his North Side political allies in a manner that possibly is unprecedented in the annals of law.

Mr. McKittrick should proceed at once to institute an ouster proceeding in the Supreme Court, under the broad terms of the Wymore decision. Meanwhile, once Graves' application for a writ is denied, Judge Southern's grand jury can proceed with its investigation, prosecutor or no prosecutor. It may find its most fruitful field of inquiry Prosecuting Attorney Graves himself.

The Congressional Record has banned the inserted (laughter and applause) from the undelivered speeches it prints for home consumption. Nothing left for the boys at the forks of the creek but the cold, stale trips.



JUDGE MARTIN T. MANTON, INC.

Consequences of a Franco Victory

Inclusion of Spain in Rome-Berlin orbit will menace British and French empire communications, in addition to bringing totalitarian power to Pyrenees; valuable raw materials, moreover, will be placed at command of the dictators; democracies' hope is that Spanish passion for independence may cause revolt at foreign domination.

Buel W. Patch in Editorial Research Reports.

A VICTORY by Franco's forces in Spain has been feared in the democratic countries on the assumption that it will mean subjection of the Iberian Peninsula to German and Italian influence, thus greatly strengthening the Rome-Berlin axis, both strategically and economically, to the detriment of British and French interests.

Virtual control of Spain by the axis Powers would menace Britain's Empire communications—through the Mediterranean and France's communications with her possessions in North Africa. Such a condition, moreover, would place a potential enemy on the Pyrenees frontier of France and enable the axis to threaten that country from three sides.

Such fears have persisted despite Mussolini's written pledge to Great Britain in the gentlemen's agreement of Jan. 2, 1937, which was reaffirmed in the Anglo-Italian accord of April 16, 1938, that Italy would respect the territorial status quo in the Mediterranean. And there is immediate concern lest Mussolini, after the war is over, refuse to withdraw his troops from Spain until he has obtained satisfaction of his current demands on France.

Gen. Franco declared in a radio broadcast three weeks ago that he would resist any attempt by foreign Powers to infringe upon Spain's territorial integrity. Compensation for the land rendered him by Germany and Italy, however, can be made in other ways no less disadvantageous to the interests of other Powers.

A former Madrid newspaper man (Manuel Chaves Nogales, in the October Fortnightly, London) has pointed out: "It is not a question of mutilating Spain or of taking any portion of her territory, of attacking her economy, or robbing her of colonies and protectorates. Rather the contrary is true; it is a question of Spain being strong. The stronger she is, the more effectively can she serve the destiny which the Leader will impose on her. And that destiny is none other than to dedicate her entirely to the imperialist adventure of the totalitarian countries which aim at winning the hegemony of Europe and of the world."

"The mortgage of Germany and Italy is not on a few mines or islands. Their mortgage is on the future of a whole people condemned to fight tomorrow against their natural allies."

After a recent visit to Italy, an American observer (Frank C. Hanighen, writing in the Nov. 30 New Republic) concluded: "Italian and German business have established themselves so strongly in Spain that their governments cannot afford to withdraw. Spain has become a necessary source of raw materials and a fruitful field of commercial development for these two states."

"Under such circumstances," he asserted, "talk about the allies of Franco 'getting out of Spain because Mussolini concludes pacts with British diplomats appears absurd. . . . In the industrial north (of Italy), they make no bones about the penetration of Italian business in Spain nor of the profits which they hope to reap if Franco wins. Whatever the strategic advantages which the Italians and Germans may win by a Franco victory—and they are indeed great—the economic winnings would provide just as strong an anchor. In fact, one might

For Non-Political Judges

From the Chicago Daily News.

THE Chicago Bar Association has drawn up a plan to divorce our local courts from politics, and will seek to have the plan enacted by this legislative session.

Briefly, the proposal is that Judges of the Circuit and Superior courts would be appointed by the Governor. These appointments would be made from a list of eligibles selected by a commission of five persons, who, in turn, would be appointed for long terms by Judges of the Appellate Court.

The result is a political judiciary, and the judicial standards of many of our courts. The system forces the Judges to maintain political affiliations and, in most instances, to align themselves with political machines or organizations.

It compels them to devote a large portion of their time every four or six years to campaigning for re-election. It compels them to seek support of political bosses, and, in turn to pay off political favors.

There is a political judiciary, political appointments by Judges of receivers and masters in chancery, and sometimes the degradation of a high office. How degrading the influence may be is demonstrated by the Municipal Court of Chicago, where all the Judges now owe allegiance to the Kelly-Nash-Arvey machine and are forced to participate in its activities.

Under the plan proposed by the bar association, a Judge, having been appointed by the Governor—or, in the case of the Municipal Court of Chicago, by the Mayor—would hold office for four years. At the end of that term, he would go before the voters on the question of his fitness to remain in office. If the voters approved his record, he would thereafter submit himself and his record to the approval of the electorate every 10 years.

Thus the original appointments would be made on a basis of merit, and retention in office would be subject to approval of the voters. There would be a minimum of politics.

A WISE BUSINESS MOVE.

From the New York Post.

THE McKesson-Robbins case showed the value of independent audits of corporate accounts, with the auditor independent of influence or pressure from directors, management or insiders.

We think the directors of the Radio Corporation of America are to be complimented on their willingness to apply that lesson to their own business. They have amended the by-laws to permit shareholders at each annual meeting to name an independent accountant to audit and certify the records.

We should like to see a similar step taken by other corporations. It would apply to the operations of business the same idea of "checks and balances" applied in the American system of government. And nothing could do more to inspire confidence on the part of investors and stockholders.

HITLER MAKES A CONCESSION.

From the Kansas City Star.

THERE must be compensations for living under a dictatorship; you get such a lift when some restriction is relaxed. For instance, there was a time in Nazi Germany when books speaking well of the Emperor Charlemagne were under the ban, heaven knows why. But we heard recently of the grateful remark of a German professor to a friend: "The old prohibition has been rescinded. Hitler now permits us to admire the character of Charlemagne." What a concession!

QUERY.

From the Detroit News.

Now that the Senate has passed on the case of Harry Hopkins, after prolonged consultation, what does it do with the X-ray plates?

ON THE

By D.

Relief

WHAT we need is not appropriations for relief, but an analysis of why the relief rolls remain so enormous. The center of interest is the appropriation. The center of interest is how to produce greater employment.

I suspect that our continued unemployment is not an accident but the result of policies the result of policies, the means let us reconsider that.

The WPA is an attempt to create jobs for workers at wages. A real national policy would concentrate on creating a economic situation jobs for workers at normal wages would naturally occur.

It is just this economic which has not, after six reform and recovery, made us have a stagnant economy, of course, a certain high and low.

This is, no doubt, partly the relative stability, at least our population.

It is also due, as Mr. pointed out the other day, effort to stabilize all prices high level, whether they be farm and industrial prices of labor.

The area in which we survive, employed, there comes smaller.

Above and beyond that adopted anti-unemployment. And we shall never radical relief rolls until we these policies and remove obstacles to the functioning economic process.

One such anti-unemployment is Government competitive private industry.

From the viewpoint of the largest possible use of labor, a case can be made for the utility industry. But can be made for competition between them, as we at present in the utility industry.

In our economy there times as much private investment in the utility industry as Government capital, and competition, there vents far more re-employment it can possibly substitute.

By subsidies and gifts of existing facilities municipalities and other agencies prevents the release and of existing utilities.

Nor is the answer for the moment to buy out part of the—whether at a high price or price. The latter question is not the essence of the matter.

If the Government wants to buy out a portion of the utility industry it must buy them all out or buy and stop competing.

For if it buys out some all the others will be affected.

As far as technological ment is concerned, numerous policies add to the power by water, and power than the development tricity power by steam.

For instance, it has been that the development of power by water, and power than the development tricity power by steam. per cent of the cost of tricity power is capital amortization. Capital steam power are hardly 34 per cent.

Our taxation policies to be reconsidered for the employment.

I have always been concerned the financing of unemployment and old-age pension of payroll taxes. Instead general taxation levies tributes to technological ment.

It puts a premium on machines.

Some labor-saving device mean a greater use over the whole economy mean less.

OFFICERS ELECTED BY OF RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS

Annual Report Shows Cared for at Club, To 9708 Children

Mrs. Alvin Rubelmann, president of the Religious Organizations at second annual meeting, organization at Hotel J. terday.

Other principal officers, Mrs. T. J. J. F. Shepley, Mrs. Ida Sigmund, Livingston, Rule and Mrs. T. H. C. ing secretary, Mrs. N. ing; corresponding sec. C. H. Stewart; treasurer, Barnegrove; finance ch. A. E. Wright; director, Lund, Mrs. H. L. Wol. C. Wilson, Mrs. J. P. H. D. Carley, Miss E. Mrs. Walter Kirchner.

The annual report of girls were cared for of Religious Organizations 4474 McPherson avenue were distributed to and that the institution had established tions with 2389 patients last year.

Mrs. Earl A. Hoo missionary from China the meeting. Intriguing of certain C. to sell out to the fall of a number and seriously hamper defense, Mrs. Hoo.

ON THE RECORD

By DOROTHY THOMPSON

Relief and Employment

WHAT we need is not a cut in appropriations for relief but an analysis of why the relief rolls remain so enormous at all points of the business cycle.

The center of interest has been the appropriation.

The center of interest ought to be how to produce greater productive employment.

I suspect that our continued huge unemployment is not an act of God but the result of policies. If it is the result of policies, then by all means let us reconsider them.

The WPA is an attempt to create jobs for workers at subsistence wages. A real national employment policy would concentrate on creating an economic situation in which jobs for workers at normal wages would naturally occur.

It is just this economic situation which has not, after six years of reform and recovery, materialized. We have a stagnant economy. It has become stabilized and rigid within, of course, a certain area of high and low.

This is, no doubt, partly due to the relative stability, at long last, of our population.

It is also due, as Mr. Lippmann pointed out the other day, to the effort to stabilize all prices at a high level, whether they be prices of farm and industrial products or prices of labor.

The area in which the worker can survive, employed, therefore becomes smaller.

Above and beyond that, we have adopted anti-employment policies. And we shall never radically reduce the relief rolls until we abandon these policies and remove the obstacles to the functioning of the economic process.

One such anti-employment policy is Government competition with private industry.

From the viewpoint of obtaining the largest possible use of capital and labor, a case can be made for Socialism, and a case can be made for private industry. But no case can be made for competition between them, as we at present have in the utility industry.

In our economy there is 10 to 20 times as much private capital invested in the utilities as there is Government capital, and Government competition, therefore, prevents the economy from growing as it can possibly substitute.

By subsidies and gifts for duplication of existing facilities by municipalities and other agencies, it prevents the release and expansion of existing utilities.

Now is the answer for the Government to buy out part of the utilities—whether at a high price or a low price. The latter question is not of the essence of the matter.

If the Government wants to prevent a coagulation of the blood of the utility industry it must either buy them all out or buy out none, and stop competing.

For if it buys some of them, all the others will be affected.

As far as technological unemployment is concerned, numerous Government policies add to it.

For instance, it has been proved that the development of electric power by water uses far less man power than the development of electric power by steam. Ninety-two per cent of the cost of hydroelectric power is capital charges and amortization. Capital charges for steam power are hardly more than 34 per cent.

Our taxation policies also ought to be reconsidered for their effect on employment.

There have always been convinced that the financing of unemployment insurance and old-age pensions out of payroll taxes, instead of out of general taxation, definitely contributes to technological unemployment.

It puts a premium on the use of machines.

Some labor-saving devices actually mean a greater use of labor over the whole economy—others mean less.

OFFICERS ELECTED BY BOARD OF RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS

Annual Report Shows 172 Girls Cared for at Club, Toys Given to 9708 Children.

Mrs. Alvin Rubelmann was elected president of the Board of Religious Organizations at the twenty-second annual meeting of the organization at Hotel Jefferson yesterday.

Other principal officers are: Vice-presidents, Mrs. T. J. Kemp, Mrs. J. F. Shepley, Mrs. Ida Pauley, Mrs. Sigmund Livingston, Mrs. Virgil Rule and Mrs. T. H. Cobbs; recording secretary, Mrs. Norwood Hawkins; corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. H. Stewart; treasurer, Mrs. J. L. Barnegord; finance chairman, Mrs. A. E. Wright; directors, Mrs. R. L. Lund, Mrs. H. L. Wolfner, Mrs. A. C. Wilson, Mrs. J. P. Maternie, Mrs. H. D. Carley, Miss Bertha Flach, Mrs. Walter Kirchner.

The annual report stated that 172 girls were cared for at the Board of Religious Organizations' club, 4474 McPherson avenue; that toys were distributed to 9708 children and that the institutions department had established friendly relations with 3289 patients in 10 institutions last year.

Mrs. Earl A. Hoose, a medical missionary from China, addressed the meeting. Intrigue and the will to conquest of certain Chinese factions to sell out to the invaders caused the fall of a number of key cities and seriously hampered the Chinese defense, Mrs. Hoose declared.

EXCELLENT ACTING IN RELIGIOUS DRAMA

Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Julie Haydon Outstanding in "Shadow and Substance."

SHADOW AND SUBSTANCE, a drama in three acts by Paul Vincent Carroll. Presented by Eddie Dowling at the American Theater, with Sir Cedric Hardwicke as the star, in this cast:—Julie Haydon, Dermot Francis O'Flaherty, Lloyd Gough, Thomasina Connors, — Jill Stern, — Harry Sotherton, — Len Doyle, — Very Rev. Thomas Canon Skerritt, — Miss Jeanina Conroy, — Sara Allgood, — Francis Ignatius O'Connor, — Gerald Buckley, — Martin Mullholland, — John Kearney, — Rosie Violet, — — — — — Almina Sessions.

By COLVIN McPHERSON
HE play, "Shadow and Substance," which began its engagement last night at the American Theater, benefits mainly from two performances.

Its material may not be fully comprehended unless one has some advance knowledge of the piece, its movement is gradual and its direction not always apparent, its quality is manifestly literary rather than theatrical, yet these two characters are so finely etched and so brilliantly lighted by the players that they stand out not only in the play but in the whole season.

One is that of the Very Rev. Thomas Canon Skerritt, played by the British actor, Sir Cedric Hardwicke; the other the servant girl, Brigid, played by the young American dramatic actress, Julie Haydon. Canon Skerritt, of mixed Irish and Spanish ancestry and educated in Spain, is, during the time of the play, in charge of a parish in Ireland. Brigid is the servant in the parochial house. In the two are contrasted a religion of rationality and learning, a religion of innocence and adolescence.

The Canon, by virtue of his background, has carried refinement in religion almost to the point of fastidiousness. To the discomfort and even despair of his two curates, he insists on precise English, good table manners, immaculate personal appearance and dignity at all costs. He scores against his Renaissance art of decoration of the parochial house, and all modern innovations, such as football, for attracting persons to the church.

The conflict is not between the Canon and Brigid but the Canon and the community spirit—the "vulgar" of the community spirit as the Canon chooses to regard it—as represented by the curates.

In this conflict, Brigid is the bright angel. Sunny, clean and unshakeable in her belief that she sees visions of St. Brigid, she has an earnestness that is terrifying to all who heed it, even for the moment. And at the last, she makes the pitiful sacrifice that resolves all dissension and brings about the beginnings of understanding.

It is almost impossible to overpraise Hardwicke's sharp, intellectual and infinitely positive performance of the Canon. In keeping with the author's intention, he speaks eloquently for civilized religion. On the other hand, Miss Haydon's Brigid has a kind of warmth and honesty, so much of faith that is not ignorance that it, too, arouses complete admiration.

Although "Shadow and Substance" may sound as if it were a serious and stern kind of play, it is not. It is cheerful, filled with the air of a gracious climate and season and has much hearty humor, contributed in the main by the Abbey Theater actress, Sara Allgood; by Harry Sotherton and Len Doyle; its general worthiness places it high among all contemporary dramas.

It would seem advisable for the competent committees of Congress to equip themselves with an expert commission to draw up a report and recommendations on the whole subject, which is easily the most vital one in American life.

If the experience of Europe is any criterion, free democracies stand or fall largely by their competence to deal with this crucial problem.

Cutting \$150,000,000 off the relief appropriation is not dealing with it one way or another.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Roy Dickerson, author, will speak on problems confronting young married couples tonight at 8 o'clock at the Downtown Y. M. C. A., 1328 Locust street.

Harrison Forman of New York, explorer, who recently returned from a trip to Tibet, will speak before the Cathedral Rite Club tomorrow noon at the Bishop Tuttle Memorial, 1210 Locust street.

William Gentry, attorney, will discuss some of his courtroom experiences at a luncheon meeting of the Scottish Rite Club of St. Louis tomorrow noon at the York Hotel.

S. S. Butler, assistant chief traffic officer of the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway, will speak on railway transportation at a meeting of the Junior Traffic Club of Metropolitan St. Louis tomorrow evening at 8:35 o'clock at the Gatesworth Hotel.

VETERAN BRITISH ACTOR DIES

Roy Byford, 60, of New York, veteran British actor who for the last 10 years had been a member of the New Shakespeare Company, died in London today. He was 66 years old.

He toured the United States and Canada with the Shakespeare Company in 1928-29 and again in 1931-32. He made his first stage appearance in 1889.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

On Caribbean Cruise



MR. AND MRS. ARTHUR F. BARNES
OF 425 Algonquin place, Webster Groves, on board the Santa Paula, on which they sailed Friday from New York for a mid-winter Caribbean cruise.

Seidel is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Seidel, 6040 West Cabanne place.

Miss Audrey Stifel is home from the Ethel Walker School, Simsbury, Conn., to spend a week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold G. Stifel, Ladue road. She plans to return to school Saturday.

Mrs. Robert L. Lund, 5968 Cabanne place, and her father, Mrs. John Boyle of Little Rock, will return the middle of February from a Caribbean cruise. After landing, they plan to remain in New Orleans for a week's visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Joel Y. Lund, 6 Priory lane, son and daughter-in-law of Mrs. Lund, are planning to entertain Mr. and Mrs. George Harsh Jr. of Houston, Tex., next month. Mr. Harsh is a brother of Mrs. Joel Lund.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Smith and Mrs. Benton Moyer of Madison, N. J., and Miss Jacquelyn Ball of Santa Monica, Cal., will come to St. Louis the latter part of February to be present at the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Smith's niece, Miss Emily Conway Erskine and Nelson Cunliff Jr.

Miss Erskine, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gelvin Erskine of the Forest Park Hotel, and Mr. Cunliff, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Cunliff, 5663 Waterman avenue, will be married late Saturday afternoon, March 4, at a chance ceremony at Christ Church Cathedral. After the marriage celebration, an informal reception will be held at Hotel Jefferson.

Mrs. George Frierson Jr. and her young son, George III, will return to New Orleans Feb. 15, concluding a visit of several weeks with Mrs. Frierson's mother, Mrs. Louis F. Lumagh, 30 Windermere place. Mr. Frierson, who is also visiting here, will precede his wife and child home.

Mrs. Guilford Duncan, 6363 Alexander drive, and her daughter, Mrs. Charles L. Thompson II, 43 Briar Cliff, have returned home from Inn-by-the-Sea, Pass Christian, Miss., where they spent the past two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Ingram F. Boyd, 6465 Ellenwood avenue, have returned from New York recently where they spent a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mesker of Old Jamestown road and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence M. Barksdale of Clayton road are spending several weeks in Mexico City. They will also visit in Vera Cruz before returning home.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee A. Harris, 6 Beverly place, are among the St. Louisans passing the late winter in Florida. They left recently for Sarasota, where their daughter, Miss Judith Harris, may join them later in the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis H. Egan, 30 Brentmoor, and their daughter, Miss Alice, returned last night from the Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., where they have been members of the winter colony for the past three weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Trys Hill Goddard, 7744 Davis drive, will leave tomorrow to spend the rest of the winter at Chandler, Ariz., where they will be guests at the San Marcos Hotel. During their visit in Arizona, Mr. and Mrs. Goddard will go to Phoenix to spend a few days with Mr. Goddard's sister-in-law, Mrs. George Hill Goddard, and her daughter, Mrs. Waverly M. Goddard, who are in Phoenix.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin R. Meyer, 6236 Forsythe boulevard, will depart Feb. 11 for Miami, from where they plan to fly to Havana, Cuba, for a short stay. They will be accompanied by Mr. Meyer's daughter, Miss Alice Jane and Miss Dorothy Walker. Miss Walker, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert W. Walker, 6234 Forsythe boulevard, is completing plans for her marriage to Eugene J. Seidel, Mr.

exception Tuesdays, from 1 to 5 o'clock and on Sunday afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock. This showing will close Feb. 17.

A group of St. Louisans in New York for a visit were entertained at dinner and the theater Saturday night by Walter Buehler of Montclair, N. J. They included: Mr. and Mrs. John S. Penney and their son, John Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. George Hannaway and their son, George Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Pershall, and Mrs. Madge H. Brandon, also of Montclair.

The St. Louis County Humane Society will give a benefit card party Tuesday, Feb. 7 at 2 o'clock in the Clayton City Hall, Clayton and Forsythe boulevards. Proceeds will go toward building an animal shelter in St. Louis County.

The following members of the board have assumed their duties as chairmen of committees: Organization and development, Mrs. Edward C. McGrath; industrial problems, Mrs. Patrick O'Keefe; literature, Mrs. Louis G. Krueger; international relations, Mrs. E. C. Franklin; youth, Mrs. Edward J. Walsh; Glenon scholarship, Mrs. William J. Riley; publications, Mrs. J. D. Sullivan; publicity, Mrs. Joseph C. Weller; religious education, Mrs. James Byrne; race relations, Mrs. Mathilde Gecks; parliamentary, Mrs. J. P. Crowley; study club, Mrs. Felix W. Papp; parent adult education, Mrs. A. A. Halloran; immigration, Mrs. Henrietta Uxa; retreat groups, Mrs. E. P. Voll; legislation, Mrs. Frank E. Goodwin.

In 1936, Leopold Stokowski invited Chavez to conduct the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, and the Mexican composer directed a program which included music of his own. He has since appeared as guest conductor with the New York Philharmonic, Boston Symphony, Los Angeles, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and NBC orchestras.

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DR. FLEISHER DECLINES DR. BREDECK SAYS CITY OFFER OF LABORATORY NEEDS MORE NURSES

Space at Washington U. Had Been Tendered by Dr. J. J. Bronfenbrenner.

Health Commissioner Tells United Charities Agency Hospitals Are Adequate.

Dr. Moyer E. Fleisher, who retires tomorrow as head of the department of bacteriology in St. Louis University Medical School, said to a Post-Dispatch reporter today that he had decided not to accept an offer of laboratory space, made to him by Dr. J. J. Bronfenbrenner, head of the corresponding department in Washington University Medical School.

"In view of the publicity given by the newspapers regarding the kind of invitation extended to me by Dr. Bronfenbrenner," Dr. Fleisher said, "I decided on Monday, and so informed Dr. Bronfenbrenner, not to accept his offer of space to carry on my work in his laboratory."

Dr. Bronfenbrenner said his offer to Dr. Fleisher was a personal gesture, and an action in accordance with the custom in scientific circles. He said that, because of the publicity given to the matter, he had thought it best to consult the head of the corresponding department in Washington University Medical School, who is Dean Philip A. Shaffer. Dr. Shaffer declined to comment on the incident for publication, saying the matter was a personal one between Dr. Fleisher and Dr. Bronfenbrenner.

As has been told, Dr. Fleisher's resignation, after 23 years' service, was requested by the heads of St. Louis University, because Dr. Fleisher was one of a group sponsoring the address delivered in St. Louis in May, 1937, by Michael O'Flanagan, a former Catholic priest, in support of the Spanish Government. Before the meeting was held, Dr. Fleisher had declined a request of the Catholic Club that he withdraw his sponsorship.

SCULPTOR IN CITY TO INSPECT WORK ON HIS WAR STATUES

Walker Hancock, Who Designed Winged Horses for Soldiers' Memorial, to Leave at End of Week.

Walker Hancock, sculptor of Gloucester, Mass., a former St. Louisan, who was awarded a \$10,000 contract to carve four figures of winged horses to flank the two entrances of the Soldiers' Memorial Building, arrived yesterday to inspect the progress of carving the figures from his models.

Two of the models are being carved by the Mocer Monument Co. at a stone yard on Morganford road and another is in readiness for the carvers. Hancock, who is visiting his father, W. Scott Hancock, 4322 McPherson avenue, has almost completed the fourth model which he is designing in his New York studio.

The figures are scheduled to be placed in position Memorial day. The sculptor will return to his studio at the end of the week.

JUNIOR LEAGUE IN FIRST AID

Members to Present 'Red Cross Highlights of 1938' Tonight.

Twenty members of the Junior League, who have recently completed a Red Cross course in first aid, will give a demonstration of emergency treatment of injuries tonight at 8:15 o'clock at the Wednesday Club, 4506 Westminster place.

The demonstration is part of "Red Cross Highlights of 1938," a production dramatizing the work of the St. Louis chapter of the organization. The program also will include an exhibition of life saving, a depiction of recreational program at Jefferson Barracks and instruction in home hygiene.

Tender, mouth-melting cookie bars with crunchy brown-sugar-and-nut topping

NEW EASY RECIPE

YUM! BEST EVER

BOY OH BOY!

Try this recipe—see how easy with Spry

—use Spry for all baking and frying

SPRY is so pure and delicate that it lets the full flavor of your other ingredients come through. Notice the lusciously rich flavor of these cookie bars, the delicate taste of all cakes, pastry, fried foods made the Spry way. So digestible, too—a child can eat them. Try Spry now! Buy the 3-lb. can and save money.

Combine Spry and salt. Add 1/2 cup brown sugar and cream thoroughly. (Quickly done with Spry. Cooking expert for 24 hours. Making schools say, "Spry is a marvelous cream! It makes life magic!") Add 1/2 cup flour and mix. Bake in moderate oven (325° F.) 15 minutes, or until delicately browned.

Add 1 cup brown sugar and vanilla to beaten eggs, beating until thick and foamy. Then add 2 tablespoons oil, beating power. Stirred over baked mixture. Bake in moderate oven (325° F.) and bake 15 minutes. Cool and cut in small rectangles. Makes 1 dozen bars. Spry is so pure and delicate that it lets the full flavor of your other ingredients come through. Notice the lusciously rich flavor of these cookie bars, the delicate taste of all cakes, pastry, fried foods made the Spry way. So digestible, too—a child can eat them. Try Spry now! Buy the 3-lb. can and save money.

(All measurements in this recipe are level)

(Clip and save this Spry recipe)

6-8, 2-1/2, 1-1/2, 1-1/2

The new, purer ALL-vegetable shortening

TRIPLE-CREAMED!

ESSEX HOUSE

An increase in the number of public health nurses in St. Louis and the development of schools of public health would go far toward solving the city's health problems, Dr. Joseph F. Bredeck, Health Commissioner, said yesterday at the annual meeting of the Visiting Nurse Association, a United Charities agency, in the Hotel Commodore.

The association has but 35 nurses to supplement the work of the 93 on the municipal staff, he pointed out, contrasting St. Louis with Detroit which has more than 450 municipal nurses and 130 visiting nurses.

"The public health nurse is in a position to accomplish far more for the city than the hospital nurse," Dr. Bredeck added, because she cares for the sick in their homes and through her visits spreads the information necessary for good health and the prevention of disease.

"In six years as Health Commissioner I have stressed in each of my annual reports the emergency need in St. Louis for more public health nurses," Dr. Bredeck said, "yet such is the popular indifference that during these six years few, indeed, have even troubled themselves to inquire into the reports."

"This city is well hospitalized, he added, but has lagged woefully in the prevention of disease. An immediate remedy for this, Dr. Bredeck suggested full-time departments of public health in the medical and nursing schools of the city.

St. Louis should have at least 120 public health nurses, said Miss Elsie G. Robson, director of the Visiting Nurse Association. Her staff of 35 last year made 102,264 home visits, 66,211 of which were in maternity cases. More than half the visits were free.

DR. CHARLES MELLIES FUNERAL TO BE AT 2 P. M. TOMORROW

Homeopathic Physician in North St. Louis for 54 Years Dies of Heart Attack.

The funeral of Dr. Charles Mellies, homeopathic physician in North St. Louis for 54 years, who died yesterday at his home, 4631 Carrie avenue, of a heart ailment, will be held from the Suedemeyer undertaking establishment, 2934 North Twentieth street, to East Grand Presbyterian Church, East Grand avenue and Nineteenth street, at 2 p. m. tomorrow. Entombment will be in Valhalla Mausoleum.

Dr. Mellies, who was 79 years old, served as treasurer of the church for 20 years and as trustee for about 40 years.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Hoffman Mellies; a daughter, Mrs. Almina M. Loneragan, and a son, Dr. Walter J. Mellies.

E. A. WEIL ESTATE \$50,099

The estate of Edgar A. Weil, a retired sales executive of Rice-Brix Dry Goods Co., who died last Nov. 15, is valued at \$50,099 in an inventory filed in Probate Court yesterday. The principal assets are \$47,400 in United States bonds.

Mr. Weil bequeathed his property to his widow, Mrs. Susie N. Weil, 3632 Lafayette avenue.

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK in New York

ESSEX HOUSE with its convenient location, luxurious rooms and excellent service is the ideal place. Single rooms from \$4.50. Suites from \$9.00. For a longer stay, apartments with house-keeping facilities available at special arrangements. Write for details.

160 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH, NEW YORK

Spry

6-8, 2-1/2, 1-1/2, 1-1/2

The new, purer ALL-vegetable shortening

TRIPLE-CREAMED!

STOCK GAINS, TRADE PACES CUT AFTER A 3-POINT RISE

INDEX COMMODITY AVERAGES

Other statistics showing economic trend

TREND OF STAPLE PRICES

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The Associated Press daily wholesale price index of 35 basic commodities.

Monday 66.47
Tuesday 66.47
Wednesday 66.47
Thursday 66.47
Friday 66.47
Saturday 66.47
Sunday 66.47

RANGE OF RECENT YEARS

1932-33 1937-38 1938-39

High 68.86 73.85 71.31
Low 66.47 66.47 66.47

STOCK PRICE AVERAGES

(Compiled by Dow-Jones)

30 Industrials 144.74 142.52 143.76
15 Utilities 30.04 29.60 29.74
15 Stocks 20.74 20.30 20.44

MOVEMENT IN STOCKS

30 Industrials 144.74 142.52 143.76
15 Utilities 30.04 29.60 29.74
15 Stocks 20.74 20.30 20.44

BOND PRICE AVERAGES

(Compiled by Associated Press)

20 Govt 115.00 114.00 114.00
10 Corp 100.00 99.00 99.00
10 Bond 100.00 99.00 99.00

STOCK PRICE TREND

Advances 503
Declines 271
Unchanged 71

U. S. TREASURY POSITION

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The position of the Treasury Jan. 31: Receipts \$13,158,242; disbursements \$20,241,723.35; balance \$2,929,534.095.35.

St. Louis Stocks

ST. LOUIS STOCK EXCHANGE, Jan. 31.—Prices were generally unchanged today. National Candy sold higher at \$2.10 per lb. than at \$2.00.

Shares traded in 1938, compared with 1937, were 1,000,000. Bond sales with \$100,000 yesterday.

Following is a complete list of securities traded in, giving sales, high, low, closing prices and net changes:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

St. Louis, Mo. 1938-39 1937-38 1936-37

High 68.86 73.85 71.31
Low 66.47 66.47 66.47

STOCKS AND BONDS

Advances 503
Declines 271
Unchanged 71

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TODAY'S NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

SPECIAL ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Total sales today on the New York Stock Exchange amounted to 1,122,190 shares, compared with 790,220 yesterday. 1,690,700 a week ago and 691,590 a year ago. Total sales from Jan. 1 to date were 25,185,780 shares, compared with 24,846,601 a year ago and 63,454,446 two years ago.

Following is a complete list of transactions, giving sales, high, low, closing prices and net changes:

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Advances 503
Declines 271
Unchanged 71

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SECURITIES PRICES UP U. S. STEEL SHOWS

SHARP RECOVERIES IN BRITISH ISSUES FOLLOWING SPEECH OF HITLER.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Stock prices registered sharp recoveries in all groups today as traders appeared favorably impressed with Chancellor Hitler's speech. American securities were 1 to 5 points and British funds rose sharply. German, Austrian and other foreign loans closed with gains of 2 to 4 points. Tobacco shares were again leaders among the industrials. Despite profit taking, the upward trend persisted to the close.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—The bourse closed strong and active today. Government and banking shares were in good demand, while international issues were weaker. Renten finished 70 to 150 centimes. Bank of France gained about 50 francs and Royal Dutch 100. Suez Canal declined narrowly.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 31.—The closing of European political conditions and general selling caused wheat futures to decline 1/4 to 1 1/2 to 1 1/2. Demand for cash wheat was limited.

COTTON FUTURES CLOSED 1/2 TO 3/4 DOWN. Late Bombay selling offset earlier gains caused by local buying. Selling was also inspired by the theory that some U. S. loan cotton would be released shortly.

COTTON MARKET CLOSES 5 HIGHER TO 3 LOWER

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—General liquidation upset an early advance in cotton futures today and prices by mid-afternoon ranged from 5 to 7 points to a gain of 1.

Under the heading of pressure, reached a low of 7.69 before recovering 2 points. Demand for the March contract was reported. March at 8.36, unchanged. Initial prices were: Mar. 8.36, May 8.05, July 7.81, Sept. 7.50, Nov. 7.20, Dec. 7.00.

Pressure eased from the opening call as Southern selling encountered less aggressive demand. After the first hour, the market moved from 8.36 to 8.34, or 2 points higher. The early 4-point gain, which lost its momentum, was followed by a steady decline. Switching from March to near futures was actively done at 8.31 by trade interests.

Pressure lifted in late dealings and the trade covered in near months. Futures were 5 higher to 3 lower.

CHICAGO COTTON

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Cotton futures market.

High 8.36 Low 7.81 Close 8.36

Open 8.36 High 8.36 Low 7.81 Close 8.36

Open 8.36 High 8.36 Low 7.81 Close 8.36

Open 8.36 High 8.36 Low 7.81 Close 8.36

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STEEL SHOWS
NET INCOME
\$4,394,454

ation Reports Deficit
7,755,914 for 1938
inst \$94,944,358 In-
e in 1937 —Dividend
1.75 on Pfd.

Associated Press.
YORK, Jan. 31.—The United States Steel Corporation today reported for the final three months a net income of \$4,394,454, or 1.75 cents a share, compared with a deficit of \$7,755,914 for the same period in 1938. The company also reported a deficit of \$7,755,914 for the full year 1938, compared with 1937 net income of \$94,944,358, equal to 38.01 cents a share. The company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the common stock, payable to stock of record Feb. 3. The dividend is an improvement over the preceding three quarters.

Stettinius Jr., chairman, said as a result of better earnings in the fourth quarter, the company was able to cover the quarterly preferred dividend, and an improvement over the preceding three quarters.

In three of the depression during the last 10 years the company shipped lower than the average in 1938, he said. During the first four weeks of the year, shipments averaged approximately 47 per cent of capacity compared with 32 per cent a year ago. The fourth quarter income was \$1.22 a share on the common stock, compared with 1.75 a share in the same period in 1937. The corporation reported steel shipments in the year ended Dec. 31, 1938, of 6,625,368 tons, representing 36.6 per cent of capacity, compared with 12,748,304 tons in 1937, or 71.1 per cent of capacity. The final quarter the shipments amounted to 2,037,144 tons, or 44.6 per cent of capacity, compared with 1,977,870 tons or 34.6 per cent of capacity in the previous months.

BROTHERS REPORT 28C A SHARE FOR 1938

Unaudited Figures
are With \$1.12 a Share Net
in Preceding Year.

Associated Press.
CAGO, Jan. 31.—Butler Brothers, wholesale dry goods and merchandising firm, today reported in preliminary unaudited figures a net profit for 1938 of \$1,673,389, compared with \$1,673,389 in 1937.

The company's earnings were equal after preferred dividends to 28 cents a share on common stock, compared with 28 cents a share in 1937. Included in the 1938 earnings were special non-recurring items totaling \$377,380, arising from adjustment of Federal income tax provision for 1934 and recovery of taxes paid prior to 1936.

Use of a decline in primary commodities, especially in textiles, and the company had an inventory of \$500,000 the first half of the year. Inventories on Dec. 31 were 12 per cent under a year ago.

STOCK SALES ALLEST SINCE SEPTEMBER

Associated Press.

YORK, Jan. 31.—January sales in the New York Stock Exchange of 25,185,780 shares were the lowest since last September, when 27,492,069 shares were sold. The total for the month and 24,151,931 in the last year. September sales amounted to 22,826,970 shares.

PRICE ADVANCED TO 4.85 CENTS BASIS

Associated Press.
YORK, Jan. 31.—Leading futures of lead today advanced the price of a cent a pound to 4.85 cents. It had been priced at 4.75 cents since Jan. 24. Last year's price was 5.10 cents, or 19 cents higher than Sept. 19 and maintained for six weeks.

SHIPMENT LOAN ARRANGED

Associated Press.
LAND, Jan. 31.—Robert W. Gray, president of Central Greyhound Lines, Inc., today announced that a \$400,000 loan has been arranged with the Union Bank of Chicago to finance a \$250,000 new bus fleet for 1939 delivery. The loan is subject to approval by the Federal Reserve Board and the Chicago, Cleveland, New York and St. Louis offices of the Federal Reserve Bank.

S. TREASURY NOTES

Associated Press.

Pct. Year	Bid	Asked	Yield
1 1/2% 1939 100-0	102-5	102-5	4.85
2 1/2% 1939 102-3	102-5	102-5	4.85
1 1/2% 1939 102-1	102-3	102-3	4.85
1 1/2% 1940 102-13	102-15	102-15	4.85
1 1/2% 1940 102-13	102-15	102-15	4.85
1 1/2% 1940 102-24	102-26	102-26	4.85
1 1/2% 1941 102-25	102-27	102-27	4.85
1 1/2% 1941 102-24	102-26	102-26	4.85
1 1/2% 1941 102-27	102-29	102-29	4.85
1 1/2% 1942 104-8	104-10	104-10	4.85
1 1/2% 1942 104-15	104-17	104-17	4.85
1 1/2% 1942 104-8	104-10	104-10	4.85
1 1/2% 1943 101-11	101-13	101-13	4.85
1 1/2% 1943 101-10	101-12	101-12	4.85

THE EVERYDAY MAGAZINE

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FRANCO'S SOLDIERS IN BARCELONA

Rebel soldiers marching through the streets of Barcelona after the fall of the city.

—International News Photo by Radio from London.



SALUTING THE VICTORS

These children raise their hands with the Fascist salute in a war torn street of Borjas Blancas after the city was taken by the advancing Spanish rebel forces of Gen. Franco.



HITLER'S SISTER-IN-LAW

Mrs. Brigid Hitler, wife of Chancellor Adolf Hitler's half-brother, Alois, in her home in London, England, after she appeared in court for non-payment of \$45 in taxes. She was given six weeks to pay. Daughter of an Irish farmer, she married Alois in Dublin in 1911 when he was working there as a waiter. They separated in 1914. Last year Alois was reported running a cafe in Berlin. She operates a boarding house.



MODELS

Girls who will model in the fashion show at the American Retailers' Association convention at Hotel Jefferson next week. From left, Dorothy Heese, Gladys Rogers, Lydia Hubbard, Virginia Williams, Bobbie Dolvin, Victoria Raaf, Jean Moore, Evelyn Zehntner. —By a Post-Dispatch Staff Photographer.



AWAY FROM THE ICE

Skater Sonja Henie on the beach at Miami, Fla.

—Associated Press Wirephoto.



DOLL SHOW

Ruth Meyer (left) and Pearl Tobin with costume dolls designed by Margaret Bishop Breen, 3529 Franklin avenue, which will be exhibited at the St. Louis Art Center, 394a North Euclid avenue, Feb. 6 to 18.

REFUGEE CHILDREN

These Spanish children, who fled across the frontier to Le Perthus, France, are being fed by French soldiers and welfare agencies.

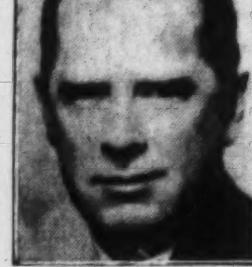
—International News Photo by Radio from London.

FAIR ENOUGH

By WESTBROOK PEGLER

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.

AS ONE of the customers of the amusement business I here exercise my right to request that the so-called artists of the radio, the floor show and variety get out of the patrons' hair, quit begging for applause and take their chances on their ability, if any, not on the charity of those who pay to be entertained. This is not too much to ask, for persons in other lines of work are required to deliver on the same terms.



WESTBROOK PEGLER

I believe it was Miss Tex Guinan who started the custom of appealing for approval for an artist before the act and of shaming those who sat tight or, to avoid a pun, stood pat, refusing to commit themselves until they had seen or heard something. She was original, at least, however, and moreover, she was a good judge of entertainment and seldom asked for a great big hand for a little girl without knowing that the little girl would live up to her billing.

SINCE HER TIME, however, the breed of master of ceremonies has increased like carp in a pond and, like that fish, has spoiled the people's sport. The master of ceremonies pretends to something known to the profession as personality, which consists, however, of an amazing gall and self-approval and a manner of address which combines the whining and wheedling of an African beggar with the condescending mockery of an Austrian count. He tells us that the little lady who is about to appear is a well-known star of the air, stage and screen (which we know from scratch she ain't because if she were a star she would step right out and go into her stuff without any help from the likes of him); that she has just returned from a successful season in London or Hollywood (which is of no interest to us, if true); that it is a rare privilege on our part and a generous deed on hers which combine to make possible this happy occasion and, finally, that here she is herself—whereat he sets off the applause.

At this point the customer is placed in a false position. If he doesn't respond the master-of-ceremonies stands to lose his job, the artist risks the professional humiliation of a cold reception and the patron himself may be singled out for some impolite comment from the shill and a glare from the performer as though he were paid to applaud them. Then, having spanked his palms in advance and put in a mood of pity and fear, the patron feels compelled to clap again at the end of a number which has bored him horribly, and thus encourage the artist to further impositions.

I claim that anyone professing to be an entertainer should be able and willing to walk out before a cold audience and go to work without the services of a missionary, and I renounce all interest in the private personalities, the business affairs and the marvelous capacity for friendship of those whom I pay to amuse me. In the vaudeville business and musical comedy they used to pretend that they were actors, persons of a make-believe world, and they kept their place and gave us an illusion and more or less fun, according to their abilities, without crawling all over us and breathing in our faces.

Case Records of a Psychologist

By Dr. George W. Crane
of Northwestern University

CASE L-121: Victor D., aged 24, is a former student of mine whom I steered into a filling station job.

"Yesterday a man drove into my station with a big car and asked me to fill the tank with ethyl gasoline," Victor told me. "Then he said he needed two new tires on the front, and asked me to put them on. Naturally, I was pleased for this meant a nice little profit on the deal, and it came from a stranger. But I found out he wasn't a total stranger, for he told me why he bought the tires. During that zero spell last winter he was driving from Milwaukee to Chicago. He got so chilled he said he was almost frozen by the time he reached the city limits of Chicago. Hardly able to steer his car, he saw my station and pulled in. It was nearly midnight.

"He said he didn't need any gas or oil, but would like to get warm. I rolled up the door to my inside grease rack, and told him to drive his car on it. Then he came over beside the stove and ate down. I had a pot of coffee simmering, so I poured him a cup. After he got that down, I gave him another one. He finally thawed out, and drove on toward the loop to his hotel. He thanked me very sincerely, and said he'd call again some day when he needed gas.

"WELL, I NEVER thought any more about it till yesterday when he bought the tires and reminded me of that cold winter night. He said he hadn't forgotten my kindness, and had put off buying the two tires till he was heading down to Chicago, glad as he could give me the business. Pretty nice of him, eh, Dr. Crane?"

Yes, it was pretty nice of the customer and also pretty nice of Victor. Moreover, the episode illustrates an important point in modern sales psychology. We are now in an age of standardized merchandise. It makes very little difference which gasoline company you patronize for the gasoline is practically equal in value. The same thing is true of life insurance, automobiles, etc. And competition has made the price nearly a constant.

This is an age, therefore, in which little things determine the final outcome of the sales situation. The personality of the salesman is often more important than his product.

THERE ARE too many business firms today obsessed with an exaggerated idea of their own importance. They pat themselves on the back and boast about how many years they have been in business. They strain for some new advertising idea and then sink millions quibbling over hair-splitting distinctions in their advertising, or avidly clutch at some bizarre and far-fetched sales point.

The attitude of millions of customers is "So what?" They don't care particularly which automobile they buy or cigarette they smoke. It makes little difference which insurance company or brand of gasoline they patronize. But they are markedly influenced by personal favors and courtesies by the salesman. We usually buy from the salesman first, and only secondarily from the firm. Remember, too, that "service" is a vague word until it is broken down into specific acts and favors.

WELL, I'LL TELL YOU—By Bob Burns

LAST week I had a nearsighted actor friend of mine visit me from the East. He's been tryin' his darnedest, for years, to hit it big on the stage an' get his name up on the electric signs of Broadway. Well, one night I took him up on Lookout Mountain to show him the lights of Hollywood an' Los Angeles. You can drive your car right near the precipice in the dark an' get out an' stand there, lookin' off into space at the millions of red an' green an' purple an' orange neon lights blinkin' down below—a regular color-blind man's nightmare! My friend got so excited he grabbed my arm an' took a step ahead an' stepped right off the cliff. Luckily, I jerked him back just in time to keep us both from doin' a high dive. "Bill, for gosh sake!" says I. "You mean to say there ain't no fence up here or nothin' to keep a man from fallin' off?" "No," says I. "Where you almost stepped off is a 1500-foot drop to where you see them lights below!" "Good grief!" he gasps, and his knees buckled under him. "Well, Bob—do you know somethin'?" In all my theatrical experience, that's the closest I ever came to landin' in the lights!

(Copyright, 1939.)

Children Who Make Up Queer Tales to Tell

Bright Youngsters as Well as Dull Ones Often Guilty of This Practice.

By Angelo Patri

"INSIST that you call the police and have this building searched for this person at once. He may be lying in wait to attack a child. If you don't call the police, I will."

"No. We do not need the police. We would like to see your daughter, though."

"I left her at home. This school is not safe for her to be in. No the streets. This is the second time in a week that we have had trouble. I shall have to escort her to and from school, and stay here all day so as to go about the yards and halls with her, I suppose. It seems I can't get any co-operation from you."

"Plenty. I would like to see Ethel, please. You say you left her at home?"

"She's been at home all morning, since she got there after running home for protection."

"We began an investigation after your telephone call. Nobody was in this building, but the people who belonged here. No man met Ethel in the yard. He could not possibly have been there without being seen because there were 500 girls in that yard with seven teachers, and the place is wide open. You see, it could not have happened. A mouse could not have entered that yard without being seen."

"Ethel marched down with her class to the ground-floor landing; there she left the line and went out of the building and home. We can account for every minute of her time in the building this morning. Her teacher and classmates are quite certain of this. It simply did not happen."

"Are you sitting there telling me that my daughter told me an outrageous lie? Frightened me nearly to death for nothing? You must think I'm out of my mind or something. Or that she is."

"Send for her. She will tell you." And, of course, she did.

What makes a child tell hair-raising tales of adventure and danger that have their reality in imagination? I don't know any more than I know why they do a great many other things, good and not so good. But I know that there are children, apparently healthy and good, who make up tales of abuse, fright, danger, and recite them to impress people with the idea that they have been in the center of great experiences. This does not seem to confine itself to any one class of children, for the bright ones do it as well as the dull ones. It passes with growth and experience.

In the meantime, take all tales calmly when they are told with evident enjoyment, with no marks of violence or abuse upon the alleged victim. Don't make a too-do, but start an investigation at once. There might be some germ of truth in the tale, and there might not be. Look into it, but don't accept it until you find it has happened.

Private Lives—By Edwin Cox

BY SPECIAL ORDER OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT, THE DIPLOMATIC POUCH THAT CARRIES STATE PAPERS TO OUR EMBASSY IN BERLIN ALSO CARRIED A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF AMERICAN FUNNIES FOR AMBASSADOR WILSON

BECAUSE HE LOVES TO SLEEP LISTENING TO RAIN ON THE ROOF, MOVIE DIRECTOR NICK GRINDE HAS FASHIONED A SPRINKLER DEVICE TO PRODUCE IT WHEN THE WEATHER IS DRY.



SHAW'S FAVORITE ACTOR

Sir Cedric Hardwicke Gets Mad Every Time Cheap Play Is Offered to Public

By Virginia Irwin

MY first surprise came when I discovered that Sir Cedric Hardwicke does not possess a British accent thick enough to resist a meat axe.

My second, when the gentleman turned out to have a swell sense of humor—contrary to the rumor that the English are slightly stodgy.

My third, when this Knight of the Empire stretched himself out flat on his stomach on the divan and lounged through a good part of the interview in that not-distinctly-drawing-room pose.

There were other surprises, but Sir Cedric Hardwicke did do one thing that I had anticipated. He asked me to have a cup of tea, instead of a sidecar.

With the tea business taken care of, this celebrated British actor, who opened at the American Theater last night in "Shadow and Substance," adjusted his horn-rimmed glasses and smoothed what's left of his hair. "I know a lot about St. Louis," he smiled. "What does St. Louis know about me?"

"Nothing," was the answer (which as far as I'm concerned was fairly truthful).

"Quite a blow to a man who had imagined that he was something of a topic of conversation in every home and hamlet," Sir Cedric snapped in a well-imitated of a decidedly nettled gent. "And just when I was thinking that if I hadn't been a stupid cuss I would have come to America long before I did."

Although the present is Sir Cedric's first American tour, (and before we go any farther, it's Cedric, not Sedric), he is not unknown to movie-going Americans.

He has had several motion picture successes, including "Les Misérables," "Green Light," "Becky Sharp," and "Rome Express."

But with rare honesty, Sir Cedric insists that he "loathes" himself on the screen and finds his screen portrayals "horribly unconvincing."

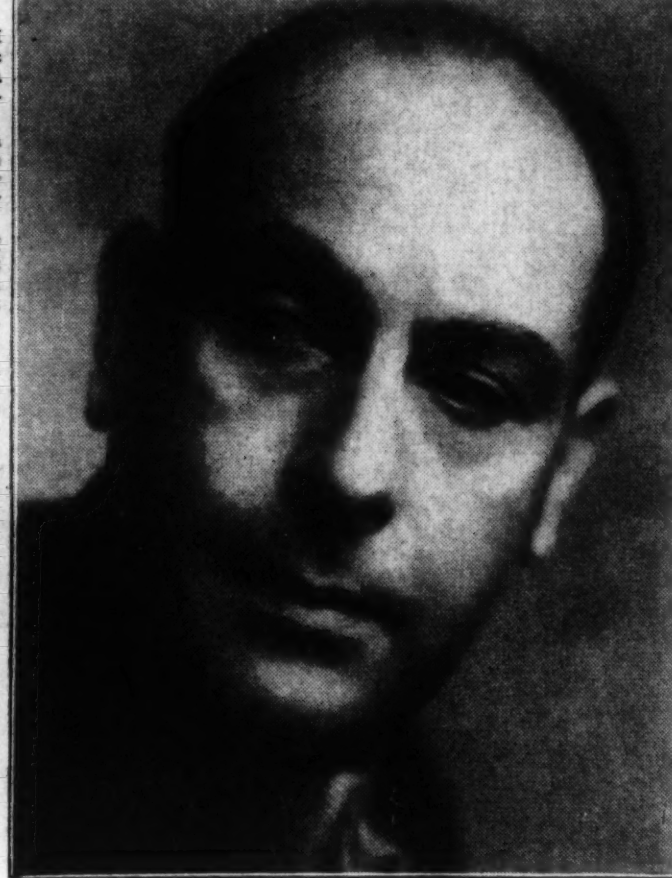
"So, I never see my pictures," he groaned. "The rushes are painful enough. But don't misunderstand me. I have nothing against Hollywood. As an actor, it is marvelous. And if it turns out tripey, trashy stuff, at least it makes no pretense at turning out art. It is frankly a business, just as the stockyards is a business. They wouldn't have the greatest collection of brains and taste in Hollywood of any place in the world, but they don't use them. It's like having a million dollar organ and then playing 'Flat Foot Floogie' on it."

Sir Cedric insists that he doesn't give a whoop what Hollywood does with its equipment, but he does care what the theater does with its facilities. He says it's jealousy of the theater that makes him mad enough to bite his grandmother every time he sees some bad, cheap play offered to the public. But he insists that the "really bad things" never succeed, and he points to the preponderance of flops over successes on the New York stage, to illustrate the truth of his point.

"And there is one thing that you in St. Louis can be grateful for," he added, "and that is that you get only the really successful plays."

Of the "really successful" plays which will have made up our curriculum for the season at the Criterion, "Shadow and Substance" is one that has made theatrical history. It was unanimously selected by the New York drama critics as the finest play brought to America during the past season. The choice was made by a single ballot and it was the first time in history that the critics were unanimous on the merits of a theatrical production. For his performance in "Shadow and Substance" Sir Cedric received the highest award the New York theater has known—the Drama League Medal.

Knighted in the honors of 1934 for his contributions to the English theater, Sir Cedric has had a long and eventful career. He is the son of an English physician and was expected to take up the family calling, but insisted on being an actor. He is George Bernard Shaw's favorite actor and was selected by Shaw to create the leading male roles in many of the Shaw plays. He has created in England many roles in plays which



SIR CEDRIC HARDWICKE, STAR OF THE PLAY, "SHADOW AND SUBSTANCE."

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ON BROADWAY x x By Walter Winchell

The New York Scene
The Flirt: None of the managers brought any new wares to the bazaar last week, which was cagey of them. It would have been oodles tough to top the glorious doings when "The American Way" premiered at the Center. This is a year for having the marvelous luck to be an American. The show is a page in history it's your duty to study. John Anderson, we thought, studied Heywood Burnes best in his review by reporting: "No audience with no script to guide him, in the aisle has been so shaken with

emotion as we all were at the Center Theater. There was no longer a theater but a place of pilgrimage; no time to sit in judgment, but to stand at attention. Salute!" Mr. Brown had belittled the new hit, the only daily scribe to dissent.

The Magic Lanterns: "Gunga Din" shows the British army up to its old swashbuckling tactics in India, spilling for a scrap, of course, and no Chamberlain in sight to study. "Bing Crosby is on his own with no script to guide him, in the aisle has been so shaken with

"Paris Honeymoon," chucking some

ingratiating melodies at Francisca Gaal, the beautiful Balkan. Boy meets Gaal again at the Criterion, to where Francisca bewitches Francis Tote in a little playlet called "The Girl Downstairs."

The Story Tellers: The New Yorker, very funny about grammar, includes a shoeing lad for fumbling with "the man that washes the windows' brother." And then commits the same felony itself on its Page 34 (issue of Jan. 21) with "a lost lady's wrist watch." The passing of the aristocrats among the pulpwriters is recorded in American Mercury. The million-dollar-a-year lads became unemployed when the recession slaughtered their vehicles. . . . And Zeta Rothchild sheds a tear over the vanished comic valentines, the kind that used to make Feb. 14 a day when you could insult your neighbors and expect them to chuckle over it. . . . The Senator (The New Yorker of Washington) is an attractive magazine, published by Judge of New York. It has a swing to it. . . . Elmer Davis sizes up the political fortunes of the Brothers La Follette in Harper's, but it doesn't say they're washed up in office-holding. Probably knows what rebounding rascals those La Follettes are.

The Front Pages: F. P. A. has us nuts trying to account for 15 pockets in a suit, the total he pockets when switching duds. Even rated the coin cavern in the jacket pocket as one, we still find only 14 in as good a suit as Mr. Adams ever wore. . . . It was bound to happen. That the Lincoln gags they fastened on Frank McGlynn when he played him two decades ago would come back to plague Raymond Massey, the present impersonator. Frank Farrell was hooked with the revival of his "won't be happy till he's assassinated," and he should scold its donor. . . . Orchids to the guy on the Eve Post who wrote this headline: "Morley Guest at Wilde Party"

The Headlines: James Cagney told interviewers: "We had great times back in the days when I was hoping for a job." Well, blow me down! I always thought times were great when you had a job, not when you were hoping for one. . . . Robert Taylor's crack: "I never refused to do anything I can do." Very nice thought, and all that sort of thing. But when people discover you're giving things they start taking them. . . . Said Jean Arthur: "If there is a war I'll do everything in my power to keep with the revival of his 'won't be happy till he's assassinated,' and he should scold its donor. . . . Orchids to the guy on the Eve Post who wrote this headline: "Morley Guest at Wilde Party"

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Light and Air Essential for Healthy Skin

Proper Diet Also Plays an Important Part, Doctor Declares.

By Logan Clendening, M. D.

EVERY large part of my correspondence from readers concerns inquiries about the skin. Young people especially are troubled by acne or pimples. Others ask perennially about psoriasis. I wish I could answer these questions more satisfactorily. Some cases are easy to clear up, but the stubborn ones are very difficult. With a skin, however, there are some simple rules of hygiene and diet which do much to keep a clear, glowing appearance.

Light and air are the best skin doctors. Some modern ladies keep their faces so constantly covered with paint and powder that the skin never has a chance to breathe. The whole skin should regularly be exposed to light and especially to air. And it needs more attention these winter days than in the summer.

Necessary food constituents go to nourish the skin from within. The skin can be cleaned externally by a bath, but it needs an internal bath also and certain foods are recognized for their nourishing effect on the skin.

The onion is highly praised by experts on this account. Humble and often despised, it is within reach of all. It is rich in sulphur, which the old wives think is a good skin food. It also contains sulphur and potassium. We are getting near the spring tonic season and it is just as well to anticipate it.

Not only sulphur, but iron is an important skin tonic. The foods which contain sulphur and iron are onions, sprouts, cabbage, celery, beetroot, radishes, endive, cauliflower and red cabbage. They are all best eaten raw.

The following are rich in iron: Watercress, spinach, prunes, raisins, dried apricots, parsley, olives, dandelion leaves and roots, and all dark green vegetables.

Spinach has been praised extravagantly and with justice. It is a valuable tonic to the blood and skin. The simplest method of cooking is the best. After many rinsings to rid the leaves of grit and insect matter, simmer them slowly in their own juice for about 10 minutes so that none of the value is lost in cooking. Turnip tops have the same virtues and are cheaper.

Raw tomatoes and carrots are also good skin tonics. Carrots should not be peeled because the skin contains a large percentage of vitamin B. Carrots are valuable in case of constipation.

Nuts are also valuable foods for the whole body as well as the skin. Their great food value is not often recognized and they should not be left out of a well-balanced diet.

Water should be drunk freely between meals by persons who are invalid. Fruit juices are of the utmost importance in the beauty diet.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
Mrs. E. B.: "Please recommend a good book to give a child to explain the facts of life."

Answer: Step by Step in Sex Education by Ethel Hall Swift (The Macmillan Company 1938). Of all the books on sex education, this seems to me the best to recommend to a child.

J. W. H.: "You have stated that physiology is a hard science. What about psychology?"

Answer: I quote from the interesting book by August A. Thomen, Don't Believe It, as follows: In 1924 G. U. Cleston and F. B. Knight conducted a series of detailed experiments to ascertain the validity of this notion (Journal Applied Psychology, June, 1924). They had uniform photographs made of 10 college students whose mental capacities and abilities were definitely known. These photographs were given to 376 persons who were requested to arrange them in accordance with their estimates of the subject's intelligence. The conclusions arrived at by Cleston and Knight were as follows: (1) The persons making the selections could have done just as well with their eyes closed as open. (2) Any successful selections were merely a matter of luck because those who did well on one set of 10 did poorly on the next. (3) Women were no more efficient than men. (4) Older persons were no more efficient than the young. (5) The more intelligent showed up more ability than the less intelligent. (6) There was a slight tendency for both men and women to overestimate the intelligence of women from their photographs. (7) When the pictures are not uniform one's ability in such estimates is lessened. (8) In judging two pictures, as in judging 10, one might as well close the eyes. (9) A group of judges working together did no better than a single judge. (10) One professional "character reader and vocational expert" did no better than the average of the 376 persons who arranged the pictures.

Bottoms and Snaps
Before tucking a garment out, remove all buttons, snaps and hooks. They will come in handy at some future time when only a few are needed, but it means a trip to a store to obtain them. Don't practice this economy, however, if you are giving the garment to a rummage sale or charity.

Dear Mrs. Carr:
I HAVE a little girl give her music lessons on now I can't afford it, as a salary is small. Her piano voice and has advised me playing sixth grade pieces job where I could work a to keep her taking lessons haven't the money to buy piano two and three hours

The Music Extension suggest some way that you should be able to secure low the help wanted ads, domestic service could be These latter are listed Agencies.

Dear Mrs. Carr:
I READ YOUR column request in regard to am call themselves that. I at lunch. Please lunch chance who doesn't smoke

Dear Mrs. Carr:
I MARRIED A girl I loved her dearly but reason I do not know. I know to get in touch business to search for broke but feel I can't go she contacts her sister as long as she is out of should I do? I do not can't go on the way thing

I don't know what you of authorities or get the of some reason why she at least. But there's not doesn't want to come back

TO V. H. B.—Miss City School of Medicine. You may talk with her I advise you to see her other alternatives you

Dear Mrs. Carr:
SINCE SO MANY come attention in picture man of 25, would like to invite the situation. When post by rubbing their sh and public places, with sprawled out. They bl attention and use their p to them, they're not gam but pull the righteous ad

Life is hard for a yo of these clinging vines back at them, you will

IF Y
My C
By

Dear Mrs. Carr:
I HAVE a good trade young men and I am his shop any longer ha This place invoices \$1300.

Letters intended for un must be addressed Marthe Carr at the S Post-Dispatch. Mrs. C answer all questions of interest but, of course, give advice on matter purely legal or medical Those who do not care their letters published close an addressed and envelope for personal re

Dear Mrs. Carr:
I HAVE a little girl give her music lessons on now I can't afford it, as a salary is small. Her piano voice and has advised me playing sixth grade pieces job where I could work a to keep her taking lessons haven't the money to buy piano two and three hours

The Music Extension suggest some way that you should be able to secure low the help wanted ads, domestic service could be These latter are listed Agencies.

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W

WHO says women broadminded... play ica game as for man? Seems to me some such sentiments here where I eat my start a round of chess Mary Bettwy, recently order of Santa Cruz zona.

It's a short tale but hear! For years, woman the Recorder's job in County—which nature considerable ructions a paign. The last was Mrs. Bettwy, a Demo ning for the first time her was Mrs. Ada J. smart lady who'd s terms in the same po the great day and M hands down, with ever ing which of her m friends she'd choose a ticklish pickles and F naturally consider ularly qualified for and all set for a Go if she didn't get it.

Despite which, Mrs. Bettwy, a Demo ning for the first time her was Mrs. Ada J. smart lady who'd s terms in the same po the great day and M hands down, with ever ing which of her m friends she'd choose a ticklish pickles and F naturally consider ularly qualified for and all set for a Go if she didn't get it.

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Dear Mrs. Carr:
I HAVE a good trade but am out of work as most places want young men and I am 49. A party who is sick and cannot keep his shop any longer has offered me his place at a low price of \$600. This place involves \$1300. Now is there a place where a man with a good reputation could borrow that amount? I would give a mortgage and pay in \$50 monthly installments. The only money lenders I know will only take real estate, or automobiles on loans to wage earners. POOR BUT HONEST.

Letters intended for this column must be addressed to Martha Carr at the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Mrs. Carr will answer all questions of general interest but, of course, cannot give advice on matters of a purely legal or medical nature. Those who do not care to have their letters published may enclose an addressed and stamped envelope for personal reply.

Dear Mrs. Carr:
I HAVE a little girl 9 years old. I have been able so far to give her music lessons on the piano and a few dancing lessons but now I can't afford it, as I have two other children and my husband's salary is small. Her piano teacher has discovered she has a wonderful voice and has advised me to get her a singing teacher. She is now playing sixth grade pieces and has a positive pitch. If I could find a job where I could work a few days a week I am willing to do anything to keep her taking lessons. She is asked to go places and play but I haven't the money to buy her the necessary clothing. She sits at the piano two and three hours a day. DISTURBED MOTHER.

The Music Extension Society, 4476 Washington, might be able to suggest some way that you could continue your child's lessons. You should be able to secure work several days a week to help out. Follow the help wanted ads, or perhaps one of the agencies catering to domestic service could find you employment in your neighborhood. These latter are listed in the telephone book under Employment Agencies.

Dear Mrs. Carr:
I READ YOUR column every day and would like to make a request in regard to smoking at lunch counters by the ladies, if they call themselves that. I was in between two of them the other day at lunch. Please lunch counters, put up a sign and give someone a chance who doesn't smoke. XXXXX.

Dear Mrs. Carr:
I MARRIED A girl over a year ago on a very short friendship. I loved her dearly but in three months she left me, for what reason I do not know. I still love this girl and have tried every way I know to get in touch with her. After she left me, I gave up my business to search for her and spent all my money. Now I am about broke but feel I can't go on. She won't get in touch with me although she contacts her sister and father, but they won't tell me where she is. Also she was in care of the juvenile court but they will not help me as long as she is out of the city. Should I continue to wait or what should I do? I do not believe in divorce as I am a Catholic, but I can't go on the way things stand now. IN DOUBT.

I don't know what you can do other than try to enlist the aid of authorities or get the girl's family to aid you. There must be some reason why she left you and you are entitled to know that at least. But there's not much use trying to bring back a woman who doesn't want to come back. M. C.

Dear Mrs. Carr:
SINCE SO MANY of the female sex are complaining about unwell-attentions in picture shows by the opposite sex, I, as a young man of 25, would like to mention a few things which the ladies do to invite the situation. When they sit next to you they use as a leaning post by rubbing their shoulders against yours. They sit in restaurants, and public places, with their skirts above their knees and their legs sprawled out. They blow cigarette smoke in your face to draw your attention and use their painted smears eyes on you. Yet if a man speaks to them, they're not game enough to go through with what they started but pull the righteous act and want the fellow arrested. JERRY.

Life is hard for a young man, Jerry, but perhaps if you report some of these clinging vines to the theater usher, and blow cigarette smoke back at them, you will not be further annoyed.

Woman Politician

By Elsie Robinson

WHO says women can't be broadminded...play the political game as fairly as any man? Seems to me I've uttered some such sentiments myself! But here's where I eat my words and start a round of cheers for Mrs. Mary Bettwy, recently elected Recorder of Santa Cruz County, Arizona. The making of the selections could not be just as well with their friends as open. (2) Any such selections were merely a fluke because those who on one set of 10 did poorly on another set of 10 did better. (3) Women were no more efficient than men. (4) Older were no more efficient than younger. (5) The more intelligent the more able than the less intelligent. (6) There was a slight difference in the intelligence of the men and women. (7) The pictures are not uniform in their estimates is less in judging two pictures, giving 10, one might as well as give 9. (8) A group of working together did no better than a single judge. (9) One can't judge a reader and an expert! I do not better average of the 376 persons judged the pictures.

Buttons and Snaps throwing a garment out, all buttons, snaps and they will come in handy at times when only a trip to the laundry to get a button or snap to obtain them. Don't practice economy, however, if you get the garment to a rumble or charity.

FEBRUARY WEATHER, STARS and GARDENS

Gradually Warmer

By Walter J. Moxom
of the U. S. Weather Bureau.

ALTHOUGH almost anything in the way of winter severity may happen within the first two weeks of February, the mean temperatures show a gradual and steady trend upward. A notable example of winter severity is the week of Feb. 7-13, 1899, which is the coldest week of record in St. Louis. During this period the temperature averaged 13 degrees below zero, with minimum readings well below zero on six days, the lowest being 18 degrees below on the 9th and 12th. A reading of 18 degrees below zero was recorded as late as the 13th in 1905; this is the all-time low record for February. A reading of zero was reached in 1888 on the 27th, which is the latest date on which zero has ever been recorded in St. Louis. As mentioned above, the trend of temperature is slowly upward; on the first the mean temperature is 32 degrees, on the 15th it has risen to 35 degrees and by the end of the month has climbed to 38 degrees. At the beginning of February the daily normal range of temperature is from a minimum of 24 degrees in the morning to a maximum of 40 degrees in the afternoon; on the 15th the range is from 26 degrees to 43 degrees, and on the last day from 30 degrees to 47 degrees.

The warmest February was in 1930, when the average monthly temperature was 45.3 degrees, or 10.5 degrees above normal. The coldest, 1838 (according to the Dr. George Engelmann records) had an average temperature of 29.8 degrees, but a very cold February was experienced only three years ago, in 1936, when the temperature averaged only 24.4 degrees. The highest temperature of record for February is 84 degrees, which occurred in 1911 on the 1st; this is normally the coldest day in February. A reading of 82 degrees was recorded in 1932 on the 10th, and 80 degrees on the 24th in 1930.

NORMAL precipitation for February is 2.56 inches, but in 1938, the month of February was the driest in 1870, with but 0.28 inch. Measurable precipitation will occur on nine days, on an average, and normal number of days with snow is eight. Average snowfall is 5.6 inches, which is appreciably more than that of any other month. Although February has three days less than January, the total snowfall will average almost an inch more. February, 1914, had the greatest snowfall for this month, 23.5 inches, while 1910 and 1912 both had over 21.0 inches. A 24-hour period on Feb. 20-21 in 1912 had 15.5 inches.

Dense fog will appear about seven days in five years, and dense smoke only slightly less, six days in five years. The greatest number of days with dense smoke was four, in 1925, 1929 and 1936. There have been eight Februaries in the last 34 that had no dense smoke. The prevailing wind direction during February is from the north-west by a slight margin, and this is the only month during the year with prevailing winds from a direction other than south. The average hourly velocity is 11.8 miles, which closely approximates that of the other winter months. The highest wind ever recorded in February for a five-minute period was 51 miles an hour from the southwest on the 14th in 1918.

Probably the most famous day in February is the second, Candlemas day, or, as it is commonly known, "groundhog day." The old saying is that the groundhog comes out of his hole on this day. If he does not see his shadow he remains out and spring is near; if, however, he does see it, he goes back into his hole for six weeks, and wintry weather continues for six more weeks. However, a careful examination of the records of the last 65 years reveals that in more than half the time the sign failed.

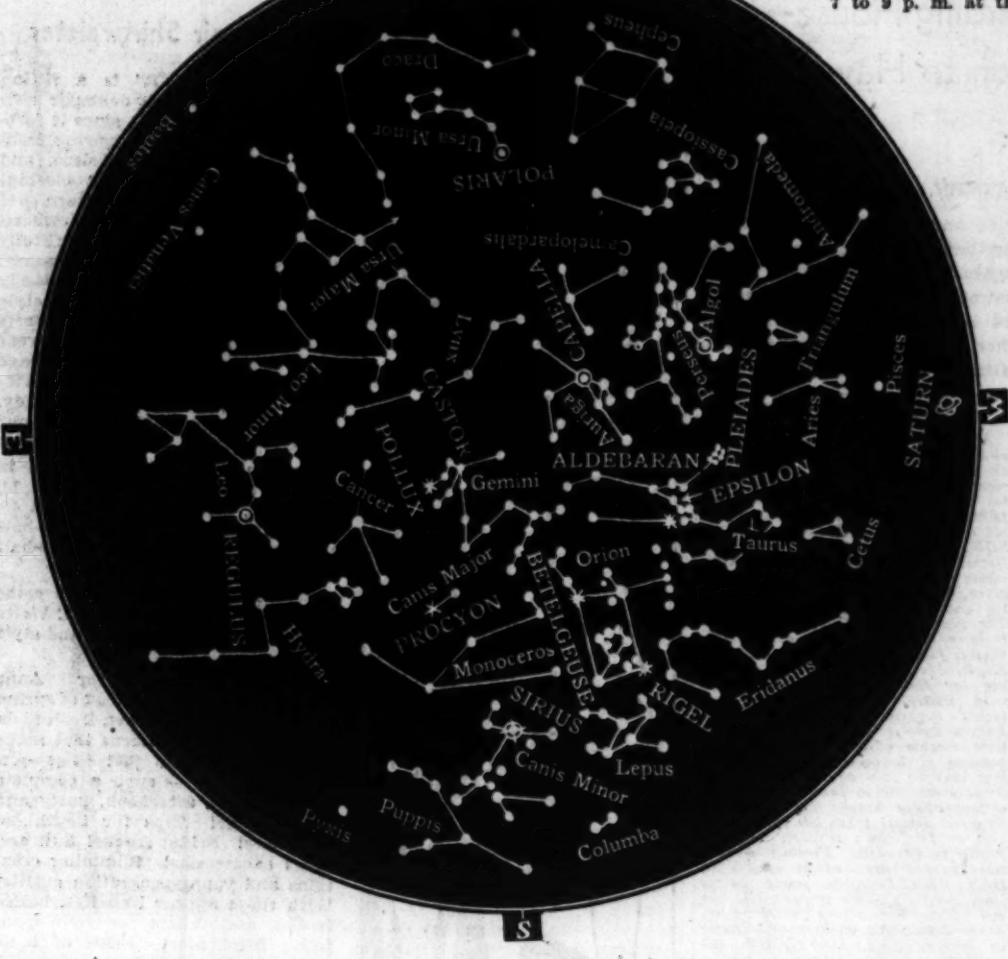
TOMORROW'S HOROSCOPE

by WYNN

For Wednesday, Feb. 1.
TODAY can be made the best day this week so far. Go after just desserts in the money department, sets out plans you are sure are practical, deal with elders, pay and collect. Evening becomes a bit shaky, so take it easy; be sociable.

Different Languages.
Every one has a horoscope which is a picture of his or her possibilities. Our horoscope and our character are the same thing in different languages, as it were. The changes of our lifetime are merely the working out of the character that was in us from the start. What we think are alterations are development. We are always ourselves and can't be otherwise. Great men and women know this. Your year ahead can be as good as you want to make it, but avoid hasty new starts, especially touching assets or capital. Otherwise year is promising for earned reward. Danger: none to Feb. 11; and June 2 to Dec. 2.

The Post-Dispatch Star Map should be held overhead with letters marking the four



Sirius, the "Dog Star," Outstanding Object in Evening Sky

By Jessica Young Stephens of Washington University

THE "evening stars" for the month are Jupiter and Saturn. Jupiter is very low in the southwest at sunset and by the end of the month is too close to the sun to be seen. Ringed Saturn is high in the southwest at sunset and sets about three hours after the sun. The "morning stars" are brilliant Venus and ruddy Mars. Venus rises at about 4:30 a. m. and shines very brightly a little east of south at sunrise. It is now in the gibbous phase (more than half of it is illuminated) and is moving slowly eastward toward the sun. Mars rises at about 2:30 a. m. and is directly south at sunrise. It is a short distance above the red star, Antares, in Scorpius.

The "Dog Star," Sirius, is the outstanding object in the evening sky. It is in the constellation of Canis Major, the larger of Orion's dogs. Sirius is the brightest star we see and is the closest to us of the bright stars. It is 8.8 light years away (that is, light traveling at the rate of 186,000 miles a second, takes 8.8 years to reach us from the star). We see it as it was 8.8 years ago. Sirius is a hot star, the temperature at its surface being 20,000 degrees Fahrenheit. It has a very small white star moving around it which cannot be seen with small telescopes. This companion star is so dense that one cup of it weighs over 12 tons, while one cup of Sirius weighs only half as much as a cup of water. Sirius, Procyon (the "Little Dog Star"), and Betelgeuse are at the corners of an equilateral triangle. Forming a large right-angled triangle with Procyon and Betelgeuse is the deep yellow star, Pollux. Castor and Pollux in Gemini, the Twins, are the twin sons of Jupiter and Leda. It is very interesting to look at the following stars with opera or field glasses and note the difference in color. This variation in color means a variation in temperature, the blue stars being the hottest.

DESIGNING WOMEN---Combining Fabrics

By Margaretta Byers and Consuelo Kamholz

CHAPTER THIRTY-FIVE.
COMBINING FABRICS: Never combine two different materials in the same class; that is, never two different furs, laces, crepes, wools, cottons, or tweeds; or other and you can combine silk and satin, silk and wool, wool and fur, tweed and flannel. Why not wool with cotton? Well, here things begin to get complicated. Rather than list endless correct combinations we shall try to discover the underlying principles so you can invent new and tasteful combinations of your own. Let's divide our materials into four groups: sports, street, matinee or cocktail, and evening; and agree to make combinations only within these groups.

Sports Materials: Fabrics are rough or hairy; Harris or Donegal tweeds, homespun, angoras; or man-inspired: tie-silk, shirting, flannel, Palm Beach cloth, gabardine; or crude: linen, crash, string, cretonne, cotton twill. Hats are man-inspired too: felt, tweed, Panama, rough straw. Leathers are rough: alligator, pigskin, reversed calf, buffalo, buckskin. Furs are shaggy or heavy: wolf, lynx, raccoon, badger, beaver, nutria. Jewelry is: wood, metal, leather, shell.

Street Fabrics: Fabrics are soft: Linton or monotone tweeds, fine-spun wools, silks, foulards, silk jerseys. Hats are softer, too: fine felts, velours, antelope; or finely woven: bakus, ballunids, starched linens, etc. Furs are fine-haired: silver fox, sable, baum marten, mink; or sleek: Persian lamb, gyalak, mole, broadtail, caracul. Leathers are smooth: calf or kid. Jewelry is: semi-precious stones. The point here is to combine similar textures. The sleek finish of

silk takes sleek straws and glaze leathers. Matinee or Cocktail Fabrics: Fabrics are rich: velvet, satin, tulle, broadcloth, chiffon, taffeta. Hats are rich, too: antelope, velvet, satin. Furs are precious: mink, silver fox, blue fox, sable. Leathers are mat: antelope, do-skin, suede. Jewelry is: pearls, crystal, gold, silver. All these combine beautifully. Evening Materials: Fabrics are rich: slipper satin, velvet, brocade, moire, lame, chiffon, net, lace, tulle, crepe. Furs are precious: ermine, chinchilla, mink, silver fox, sable. Shoes are: satin, velvet, brocade, gold or silver kid, crepe. Bags are: satin, velvet, brocade, gold or silver kid. Jewelry is: precious stones. Now for combining style: This is the subtlest art of all. You know vaguely that certain tweeds need walking shoes, tailored suits take tailored hats, and so forth. But just what is a walking shoe or a tailored hat?

You have to learn to sense the feeling of your costume and let your accessories reflect it right on down to your handkerchiefs. First let's see what types of costumes you'll wear in the different groups we mentioned. Then let's take up accessories to go with them. Costumes: For sports: swaggar tweeds, shirt-maker frocks, blazers. For the street: tailored suits, dressmaker suits, fitted coats, tailored dresses, jacket dresses, coat dresses. Matinees or cocktail: fur suits, afternoon dresses with fur capes, skirts with cocktail jackets. For evening: décolletages with evening wraps. Hats: For sports: fedora, riding

It shows the stars as they appear to St. Louisans 9 to 11 p. m. on the first, 8 to 10 p. m. on the fifteenth, 7 to 9 p. m. at the

Forcing Twigs

By Supt. G. H. Pring
Of Shaw's Garden, President St. Louis Horticultural Society.

THERE is no reason why a gardener must wait for spring before he can have sprays of blossoms indoors from his own back yard. It is an extremely simple matter to jump the season by many weeks, for red bud, forsythia, honeysuckle, flowering quince, all of the fruit trees—in fact, anything which blooms before its leaves appear—will respond quickly to indoor forcing. These things cannot be bought from a florist. Only a gardener has the material with which to work, so you will have the added satisfaction of decorating your home with flowers that money alone won't buy, for about the only twigs a florist can provide are pussy willow.

Don't cut your branches longer than two feet or so, for they will be difficult to handle if they are too lengthy. Cut only those twigs which contain a large number of fat flower buds, and lay them horizontally in water overnight, to remove the root and soften the bud scales. Then place them in at least 10 inches of water, and put the containers in a cool, dark spot. A little light won't hurt, but be sure it is very little, and that the temperature does not get above 70 degrees. While this forcing process is going on, disturb them as seldom as possible. It is not necessary to remove them from the containers to provide fresh water, for the best results are obtained if you merely allow the water to flow in until they have a new supply. It is also a good idea to spray the twigs with a fine mist occasionally, in order to prevent the buds drying out.

When the flowers appear, the branches may be brought into the light and arranged in their permanent containers. The difference of trees and shrubs vary considerably in the period needed to bring them into bloom. Quickest are the forsythia, honeysuckle, and pears, which will bloom in about two weeks. From 18 days to three weeks are needed for apples, quince, plum, crabapple and cornelian cherry to produce flowers. They will naturally vary also in the length of time their blossoms last, but even those which hold their petals only a few days are still beautiful when the tender, wax-like foliage appears, for these baby leaves are almost as lovely as the blossoms, and you want to keep them another week or so.

Many of the bulbs are just as easy to force as the twigs. Paper-white narcissus and lilies of the valley take very little time to bloom, and do not need the lengthy preparation out of doors that the tulips require. The tulips should have been planted in pots last fall and kept outside until their leaves appeared. The narcissus merely need a cool, dark place to make their roots grow, and when their leaf spike is about two inches high, they may be brought into the light to produce their fragrant, creamy-white flowers. Hyacinths also respond to the same treatment, and so do lilies of the valley. If you buy the bulbs sold by florists and seedsmen for this purpose, too many of your own lilies of the valley have no flower buds, and if you try to use them from your back yard you will be disappointed. However, if you want to experiment with things from your own garden, you might try the common iris. Lift them carefully some day when the soil is not frozen, and plant them in a low container which is deep enough to accommodate the roots and a little soil. Since they have already weathered outside, they do not need a long forcing period. When they seem well established, bring them into the light, and you will soon get a fine crop of small iris, colorful and gay, which make a charming decoration.

Peasant Apron

For sports: Low-heeled brogues, oxford shoes, ghillies or low-heeled sandals. For suits: Oxford pumps with built-up heels, plain opera pumps. For coats and dresses: Opera pumps, two-yelet oxfords, stepin pumps. For summer clothes: Sandals. For cocktail clothes: Low-cut sandals with high heels. For evening clothes: Pumps, open sandals. Gloves. For Sports: Gloves with contrasting stitching; widely flared cuffs. For suits: Short mitts buttoned at the back; conventional pull-ons. For dresses and coats: Six button-length pull-ons. For summer clothes: Fabric gloves because they are so easily washed; washable do-skins. For evening clothes: Here gloves are a matter of personal taste. Bags. For sports: Swaggar bag. For suits or coats: Envelope or pouch. For cocktail clothes: Envelope with jeweled clasp. For evening clothes: Small pouch or vanity. All this by no means covers every fabric or style but it serves to give you the general idea. (Copyright, 1939.)



LARGE cross-stitch, gay colors make this peasant apron a hit with the needlewoman and the woman who wears it. Pattern 1840 contains a transfer pattern of bodice and pockets with motifs correctly placed, a motif 10x12 1/2 inches, one yard of border, illustrations of stitches; materials required. Send 10 cents in coin for this pattern to St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Needlecraft Dept., 82 Eighth avenue, New York, N. Y. Write plainly PATTERN NUMBER, your NAME and ADDRESS.

Opening Lead Often Decides Bridge Hand

West Could Have Defeated Contract by Playing Singleton Spade.

By Ely Culbertson

SEVERAL questions of the recent examination that were based on play of the cards involved a defender's lead up to a tenace position in dummy. This sort of defensive play rarely is seen in average circles and was an object to show that in innumerable situations it is the one winning maneuver. Take Question 53, for example: Only East-West vulnerable, the bidding was:

	North	East	South	West
1	1	2	3	4
2	1	2	3	4
3	1	2	3	4
4	1	2	3	4
5	1	2	3	4
6	1	2	3	4
7	1	2	3	4
8	1	2	3	4
9	1	2	3	4
10	1	2	3	4
11	1	2	3	4
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98	1	2	3	4
99	1	2	3	4
100	1	2	3	4

You (East) AAKS J1043 K42 AKS

West, your partner, opened the club ten. Dummy played the three, you played the king, and declarer ruffed. Declarer now leads the queen of spades (trumps). If you win, what card do you lead back? The answer was that East should take the spade queen and return a heart, preferably a low one. I was delighted to find that declarer apparently had profited from similar questions that had appeared previously and that in this case they had not found a lead up to an ace-queen tenace a bugaboo. In previous questions that involved more or less the same type of defense the percentage of correct answers had been very low. In this one I am pleased to report that more than 66 per cent earned the 15-point credit. This proves one thing: That players are quick to learn when presented with the proper examples. I venture the prophecy that next year questions such as this will prove mere child's play to the average reader.

TODAY'S HAND.
North, dealer.
North-South vulnerable.
AKQJ8
AK94
AKQ
AK43

The bidding:
North South
1 spade 2 hearts
2 clubs 3 diamonds
3 hearts 4 spades
4 clubs 5 hearts
5 clubs 6 hearts
6 clubs 7 hearts
7 clubs 8 hearts
8 clubs 9 hearts
9 clubs 10 hearts
10 clubs 11 hearts
11 clubs 12 hearts
12 clubs 13 hearts
13 clubs 14 hearts
14 clubs 15 hearts
15 clubs 16 hearts
16 clubs 17 hearts
17 clubs 18 hearts
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at and Air
essential for
Healthy Skin
Diet Also Plays an
important Part, Doctor
states.

By
Chleniding, M. D.

Large part of my corre-
spondence from readers con-
sists of inquiries about the skin.
People especially are tor-
mented by pimples. Others
suffer from eczema. Some
are easy to clear up, but the
others are very difficult.
The simple rules of hygiene
which do much to keep a
clear complexion are:
1. Wash the face with soap
and water twice a day.
2. Use a good skin tonic.
3. Eat a diet of fresh fruits
and vegetables.
4. Avoid alcohol and spicy
foods.
5. Get plenty of sleep.
6. Exercise regularly.
7. Use a good skin cream.
8. Avoid exposure to the sun.
9. Use a good skin powder.
10. Use a good skin lotion.

Many food constituents go
into the skin from within.
It can be cleaned externally
with soap and water, but it
needs an internal tonic to
keep it healthy. The tonic
is the blood. It is the blood
that carries the food to the
skin. It is the blood that
carries the waste away from
the skin. It is the blood that
keeps the skin healthy.

Iron is highly praised by
doctors for its effect on the
blood. It is the iron that
keeps the blood healthy. It
is the iron that keeps the
skin healthy. It is the iron
that keeps the body healthy.

Many of the foods that are
rich in iron are: spinach,
prunes, raisins, apricots,
apples, pears, peaches, cher-
ries, plums, grapes, figs, ki-
wi fruit, and dates. These
foods are good for the blood
and the skin.

Carrots are also rich in
iron. They are good for the
blood and the skin. They
are good for the eyes and
the nose.

Turnip tops have many
virtues and are cheaper than
other vegetables. They are
good for the blood and the
skin.

Carrots are also rich in
iron. They are good for the
blood and the skin. They
are good for the eyes and
the nose.

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IF YOU ASK MY OPINION

By MARTHA CARR

Dear Mrs. Carr:
I HAVE a good trade but am out of work as most places want
young men and I am 49. A party who is sick and cannot keep
his shop any longer has offered me his place at a low price of \$600.
This place involves \$1300. Now is there a place where a man with a
good reputation could borrow that
amount? I would give a mortgage
and pay in \$50 monthly install-
ments. The only money lenders I
know will only take real estate, or
automobiles on loans to wage ear-
ners. POOR BUT HONEST.

Letters intended for this col-
umn must be addressed to
Martha Carr at the St. Louis
Post-Dispatch. Mrs. Carr will
answer all questions of general
interest but, of course, cannot
give advice on matters of a
purely legal or medical nature.
Those who do not care to have
their letters published may en-
close an address and stamped
envelope for personal reply.

Dear Mrs. Carr:
I HAVE a little girl 9 years old. I have been able so far to
give her music lessons on the piano and a few dancing lessons but
now I can't afford it, as I have two other children and my husband's
salary is small. Her piano teacher has discovered she has a wonderful
voice and has advised me to get her a singing teacher. She is now
playing sixth grade pieces and has a positive pitch. If I could find a
job where I could work a few days a week I am willing to do anything
to keep her taking lessons. She is asked to go places and play but I
haven't the money to buy her the necessary clothing. He sits at the
piano two and three hours a day. DISTURBED MOTHER.

The Music Extension Society, 4476 Washington, might be able to
suggest some way that you could continue your child's lessons. You
should be able to secure work several days a week to help out. Fol-
low the help wanted ads, or perhaps one of the agencies catering to
domestic service could find you employment in your neighborhood.
These latter are listed in the telephone book under Employment
Agencies.

Dear Mrs. Carr:
I READ YOUR column every day and would like to make a
request in regard to smoking at lunch counters by the ladies, if they
call themselves that. I was in between two of them the other day
at lunch. Please lunch counters, put up a sign and give someone a
chance who doesn't smoke. XXXX.

Dear Mrs. Carr:
I MARRIED A girl over a year ago on a very short friendship.
I loved her dearly but in three months time she left me, for what
reason I do not know. I still love this girl and have tried every way
I know to get in touch with her. After she left me, I gave up my
business to search for her and spent all my money. Now I am about
broke but feel I can't go on. She won't get in touch with me although
she contacts her sister and father, but they won't tell me where she is.
Also she was in care of the juvenile court but they will not help me
as long as she is out of the city. Should I continue to wait or what
should I do? I do not believe in divorce as I am a Catholic, but I
can't go on the way things stand now. IN DOUBT.

I don't know what you can do other than try to enlist the aid
of authorities or get the girl's family to aid you. There must be
some reason why she left you and you are entitled to know that
at least. But there's not much use trying to bring back a woman who
doesn't want to come back.

TO V. H. B.—Miss Mary Chamberlain, at the Washington Uni-
versity School of Medicine, 602 South Euclid, may be able to help you.
You may talk with her there any afternoon between 1 and 2:30 p. m.
I advise you to see her as soon as possible; don't even think of the
other alternatives you mentioned. M. C.

Dear Mrs. Carr:
SINCE SO MANY of the female sex are complaining about un-
welcome attentions in picture shows by the opposite sex, I, as a young
man of 25, would like to mention a few things which the ladies do to
invite the situation. When they sit next to you they use you as a leaning
post by rubbing their shoulders against yours. They sit in restaurants,
and public places, with their skirts above their knees and their legs
sprawled out. They blow cigarette smoke in your face to draw your
attention and use their paint smeared eyes on you. Yet if a man speaks
to them, they're not game enough to go through with what they started
but pull the righteous act and want the fellow arrested. JERRY.

Life is hard for a young man, Jerry, but perhaps if you report some
of these clinging vines to the theater usher, and blow cigarette smoke
back at them, you will not be further annoyed.

Woman Politician

By Elsie Robinson

WHO says women can't be
broadminded...play the political
game as fairly as any man?
Seems to me I've uttered
some such sentiments myself! But
here's where I eat my words and
start a round of cheers for Mrs.
Mary Bettwy, recently elected Re-
corder of Santa Cruz County, Ariz-
ona.

These photographs were of
376 persons who were
elected to office in the
primary election of June 1934.
They had uniform
photographs made of 10
centimeters each. The con-
clusions arrived at by Cleeton
were as follows: (1) The
making the selections could
one just as well with their
eyes as open. (2) Any suc-
cessful selections were merely
a lot of luck because those who
lost on one of 10 did poorly
next. (3) Women were not
more efficient than men. (4) Older
men were more efficient than
young. (5) The more intelligent
men won more ability than the
less. (6) There was a slight
bias for both men and women
estimate the intelligence from
their photographs. (7) The
pictures are not uniform
in quality. (8) In judging two pictures,
judging 10, one might as well
be eyes. (9) A group of
working together did no bet-
ter than a single judge. (10) One
individual "character reader and
analyst" did no better
than the average of the 376 persons
ranged the pictures.

Despite which, Mrs. Bettwy
despised to ignore her bossy charms
and appoint her erstwhile op-
ponent, Mrs. Jones, for the job! Agi-
tation! Consternation! What did
this mean? It meant that a woman,
at last, had sufficient spunk
to defy entrenched sentimentality,
and take a long-range view of the
issue at hand. Said Mary B.:
"Despite the fact Mrs. Jones was
my opponent, I recognized in her
a very capable woman. I wanted
my own administration so
badly that I threw a garment out
at her, and she came in handy at
a time when only a few
needed, but it means a trip to
to obtain them. Don't prac-
tice economy, however, if you
are wearing the garment to a rum-
sale or charity."

FEBRUARY WEATHER, STARS and GARDENS

Gradually Warmer

By Walter J. Moxom
of the U. S. Weather Bureau.

ALTHOUGH almost anything in
the way of winter severity may
happen within the first two
weeks of February, the mean tem-
peratures show a gradual and
steady trend upward. A notable ex-
ample of winter severity is the week
of Feb. 7-13, 1899, which is the coldest
week of record in St. Louis. Dur-
ing this period the temperature av-
eraged 13 degrees below zero, with
minimum readings well below zero
on six days, the lowest being 18 de-
grees below on the 9th and 12th.
A reading of 13 degrees below zero
was recorded as late as the 13th in
1905; this is the all-time low record
for February. A reading of zero was
reached in 1888 on the 27th, which
is the latest date on which it has
ever been recorded in St. Louis.
As mentioned above, the trend
of temperature is slowly upward;
on the first the mean temperature
is 32 degrees, on the 15th it has
risen to 35 degrees and by the end
of the month has climbed to 38 de-
grees. At the beginning of Febru-
ary the daily normal range of tem-
perature is from a minimum of 24
degrees in the morning to a maxi-
mum of 40 degrees in the after-
noon; on the 15th the range is from
26 degrees to 43 degrees, and on the
last day from 30 degrees to 47 de-
grees.

The warmest February was in
1930, when the average monthly
temperature was 45.3 degrees, or
10.5 degrees above normal. The coldest,
1838 (according to the Dr.
George Engelmann record), had an
average temperature of 20.8 degrees,
but a very cold February was ex-
perienced only three years ago, in
1936, when the temperature av-
eraged only 24.4 degrees. The high-
est temperature of record for Febru-
ary is 84 degrees, which occurred
in 1911 on the last day; this is nor-
mally the coldest day in February.
A reading of 82 degrees was recorded
in 1932 on the 10th, and 80 degrees
on the 24th in 1930.

NORMAL precipitation for Febru-
ary is 2.66 inches; this in-
cludes both rain and melted
snow. The wettest February was in
1882, 8.94 inches, and the driest
was in 1870, with but 0.28 inch.
Measurable precipitation will occur
on nine days, on an average, and
normal number of days with snow
is eight. Average snowfall is 5.6
inches, which is appreciably more
than that of any other month.
Although February has three days
less than January, the total snow-
fall will average most in Janu-
ary. February, 1914, had the
greatest snowfall for this month,
23.5 inches, while 1910 and 1912
both had over 21.0 inches. A 24-
hour period on Feb. 20-21 in 1912
had 15.5 inches.

Dense fog will appear about
seven days in five years, and dense
smoke only slightly less, six days
in five years. The greatest num-
ber of days with dense smoke was
four, in 1925, 1929 and 1936. There
have been eight Februaries in the
last 34 that had no dense smoke.
The prevailing wind direction
during February is from the north-
west by a slight margin, and this
is the only month during the year
with prevailing winds from a direc-
tion other than south. The average
hourly velocity is 11.8 miles, which
closely approximates that of the
other winter months. The highest
wind ever recorded in February for
a five-minute period was 51 miles
an hour from the southwest on the
14th in 1915.

Probably the most famous day in
February is the second, Candlemas
day, or, as it is commonly known,
"groundhog day." The old saying
is that the groundhog comes out
of his hole on this day. If he does
not see his shadow he remains out
and spring is near; if, however, he
does see it, he goes back into his
hole for six weeks, and wintry
weather continues for six more
weeks. However, a careful exami-
nation of the records for the last
55 years reveals that in more than
half the time the sign failed.

TOMORROW'S HOROSCOPE

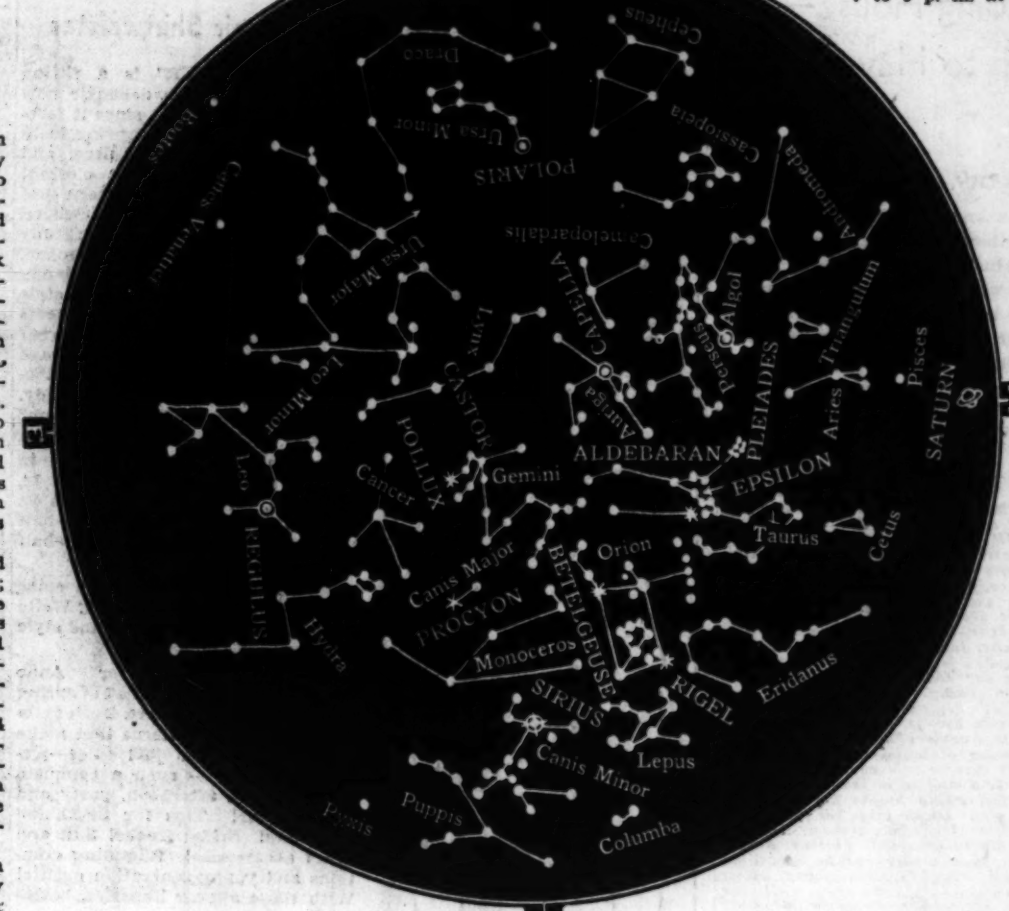
by WYNN

For Wednesday, Feb. 1.
TODAY can be made the best
day this week so far. Go after
just deserts in the money de-
partment, sets out plans you are
sure are practical, deal with elders,
pure and collect. Evening becomes
a bit shaky, so take it easy; be so-
ciable.

Different Languages.
Every one has a horoscope which
is a picture of his or her possibi-
lities. Our horoscope and our char-
acter are the same thing in dif-
ferent languages. It is we who
change our lifeline are merely
the working out of the character
that was in us from the start.
What we think are alterations are
development. We are always our-
selves and can't be otherwise.
Great men and women know this.

Your year ahead can be as good
as you want to make it, but avoid
hasty new starts, especially touch-
ing assets or capital. Otherwise
year is promising for earned re-
ward. Danger: now to Feb. 11;
and June 2 to Dec. 2.

The Post-Dispatch Star Map
should be kept overhead
with letters mark-
ing the four



Sirius, the "Dog Star," Outstanding Object in Evening Sky

By Jessica Young Stephens of Washington University

THE "evening stars" for the month are Jupiter and the red stars the coolest. Rigel—blue, Sirius—white, Castor—white, Procyon—light yellow, Capella—medium yellow like the sun, Pollux—deep yellow, Aldebaran—orange, Betelgeuse—red.

This is a good month to trace the Milky Way across the sky through the constellations Canis Major, Monoceros, Orion, Gemini, Auriga, Perseus, Cassiopeia, Cepheus. One must be free of city smoke in order to see it.

Feb. 2, 11:32 p. m., variable star, Algol, at minimum brightness.

Feb. 4, 1:35 a. m., full moon. The moon is nearest to the earth and, therefore, this full moon seems quite large.

Feb. 5, 8:21 p. m., variable star, Algol, at minimum brightness.

Feb. 12, a few shooting stars, the Alpha Aurigids, are seen shooting from the vicinity of Capella.

Feb. 10, 10:12 p. m., last quarter moon.

Feb. 14-15, the crescent moon and Venus are close together in the southeast just before sunrise.

Feb. 18, Mercury passes the sun and becomes an "evening star."

Feb. 19, 2:28 a. m., new moon.

Feb. 22, 11:43 p. m., moon passes 5 degrees north of Saturn.

Feb. 25, 10:03 p. m., variable star, Algol, at minimum brightness.

Feb. 26, 9:26 p. m., first quarter moon.

Feb. 26, 10:17-10:58 p. m., occultation of the third magnitude star, Epsilon Tauri, by the moon. At 10:17 p. m. the star disappears suddenly behind the dark side of the moon at a point on the moon 46 degrees east of north. At 10:58 p. m. it reappears at a point on the moon 42 degrees west of north. Opera or field glasses are needed to watch the occultation.

Feb. 28, 6:52 p. m., variable star, Algol, at minimum brightness.

Forcing Twigs

By Supt. G. H. Pring
Of Shaw's Garden, President St. Louis Horticultural Society.

THERE is no reason why a gar-
dener must wait for spring be-
fore he can have sprays of blo-
soms indoors from his own back-
yard. It is an extremely simple
matter to jump the season by many
weeks, for red bud, forsythia, hon-
ey-suckle, flowering quince, all of
the fruit trees—in fact, anything
which blooms before its leaves ap-
pear—will respond quickly to in-
door forcing. These things cannot
be bought from a florist. Only a
gardener with the material with
which to work, so you will have the
added satisfaction of decorating
your home with flowers that money
alone won't buy, for about the only
twigs a florist can provide are
pussy willows.

Don't cut your branches longer
than two feet or so, for they will
be difficult to handle if they are
too lengthy. Cut only those twigs
which contain a large number of
fat flower buds, and lay them hori-
zontally in water overnight, to re-
move the soot and soften the bud
scales. Then place them in at least
10 inches of water, and put the
containers in a cool, dark spot. A
little light won't hurt, but be sure
it is very little, and that the tem-
perature does not get above 70 de-
grees. While this forcing process
is going on, disturb them as sel-
dom as possible. It is not neces-
sary to provide fresh water, for
the best results are obtained if
you merely allow the water to flow
in until they have a new supply.
It is also a good idea to spray the
tops with a fine mist occasionally,
in order to prevent the buds dry-
ing out.

WHEN the flowers appear, the
branches may be brought into
the light and arranged in their
permanent containers. The differ-
ent kinds of trees and shrubs vary
considerably in the period needed
to bring them into bloom. Quick-
est are the forsythia, honeysuckle,
and pears, which will bloom in
about two weeks. From 15 days to
three weeks are needed for apples,
quince, wild rose, crabapple and
cornelian cherry to produce flow-
ers. They will naturally vary also
in the length of time their flow-
ers last, but even those which
hold their petals only a few days
are still beautiful when the tender,
waxy, new foliage appears, for
these baby leaves are almost as
lovely as the blossoms, and you will
want to keep them another week
or so.

Many of the bulbs are just as
easy to force as the twigs. Paper-
white narcissus and lilies of the
valley take very little time to bloom,
and do not need the lengthy pre-
paration out of doors that the tulips
require. The tulips should have
been planted in pots last fall and
kept outside until their leaves ap-
peared. The narcissus merely need
a cool, dark place to make their
root growth, and when their leaf
spike is about two inches high, they
may be brought into the light to
produce their fragrant, creamy-
white flowers. Hyacinths also re-
spond to the same treatment, and
so do lilies of the valley. If you
buy the bulbs sold by florists
and seedsmen for this purpose, too
many of your own lilies of the val-
ley have no flower buds, and if you
try to use them from your back-
yard you will be disappointed.

However, if you want to experi-
ment with things from your own
garden, you might try the common
iris. Lift them carefully some day
when the soil is not frozen, and
plant them in a low container
which is deep enough to accommo-
date the roots and a little soil.
Since they have already started grow-
ing outside, they do not need a long
forcing period. When they seem
well established, bring them into
the light, and you will soon get a
fine crop of small iris, colorful and
gay, which make a charming de-
coration.

Peasant Apron



MAKE this peasant apron a hit
with the needlewoman and the
woman who wears it. Pattern
1840 contains a transfer pattern
of bodice and pockets with motifs
correctly placed, a motif 10x12 1/2
inches, one yard of border, illus-
trations of stitches; materials required.
Send 10 cents in coin for the
pattern to St. Louis Post-Dispatch,
Needlecraft Dept., 82 Eighth ave-
nue, New York, N. Y. Write plain-
ly. PATTERN NUMBER, your
NAME and ADDRESS.

Opening Lead Often Decides Bridge Hand

West Could Have Defeated Contract by Playing Singleton Spade.

By Ely Culbertson

SEVERAL questions of the recent
examination that were based on
play of the cards involved a de-
fender's lead up to a tenace position
in dummy. This sort of de-
fensive play rarely is seen in aver-
age circles and it was my object
to show that in innumerable situa-
tions it is the one winning man-
euver. Take Question 53, for ex-
ample:

Only East-West vulnerable, the
bidding was:
North East South West
1 diamond Double 4 spades Pass
Pass Double Pass Pass
Pass

You are East, on defense. Your
hand and dummy are:
Dummy (North):
♠A5
♥AQ1086
♦J543

You (East):
♠AK6
♥J1043
♦K42
♣AK5

West, your partner, opened the
club ten. Dummy played the three,
you played the king, and declarer
ruffed. Declarer now leads the
queen of spades (trumps). If you
win, what card do you lead back?
The answer was that East should
take the spade queen and return a
heart, preferably a low one. I was
delighted to find that examiners
apparently had profited from simi-
lar questions that had appeared
previously and that in this case
they had not found a lead up to an
ace-queen tenace a bugaboo. In
previous questions that involved
more or less the same type of de-
fense the percentage of correct an-
swers had been very low. In this
one I am pleased to report that
more than 66 per cent earned the
15-point credit. This proves one
thing: That players are quick to
learn when presented with the
proper examples. I venture the
prophecy that next year questions
such as this will prove mere child's
play to the average reader.

TODAY'S HAND.
North, dealer.
North-South vulnerable.

♠KQJ8
♥A54
♦AQ
♣A943

♠K107652
♥K53

♠9542
♥KQJ76532
♦8
♣6

The bidding:
North East South West
1 spade 4 clubs 2 hearts 3 diamonds
2 hearts Pass 4 hearts Pass

I record the bidding as it actually
took place in a recent rubber bridge
game. Not that I approve of each
and every bid. East obviously was
attempting to sacrifice when he bid
four clubs, but South's free four
heart bid had no such excuse. His
distribution alone, in the absence
of any top strength, did not justify
this bid.

If West had opened his singleton
spade the contract would have been
defeated before declarer could take
a breath. West preferred to
lead the king of his partner's best
suit, clubs. Dummy's ace won and
a club ruff put declarer into his
own hand for a heart finesse
against the king. West did not
cover the queen, but it was allowed
to ride, and the second lead picked
up the king. Another club ruff per-
mitted declarer to lead a spade
ward dummy. East captured dummy's
jack and returned a club, de-
clarer again ruffing. A second
spade lead disclosed that West was
now void and that East still had
the suit stopped, but as he was only
mildly disquieting to the declarer,
He re-entered his hand with a
trump and led his singleton dia-
mond toward the A-Q. The finesse
held (as it figured to do, consider-
ing West's diamond bid) and de-
clarer discarded his only remaining
loser, a spade, on the diamond ace.
As I have said, if West had
opened his singleton spade the con-
tract would have been defeated by
a spade ruff. But even a diamond
lead almost surely would have had
the same result. Declarer almost
certainly would have assumed that
his spade suit would solidify with
the ace and would not have risked
the diamond finesse on the first
trick, even though West had bid
three diamonds. This was just one
more case of the opening lead de-
termining the final result.

VICKS
medicated
COUGH
DROPS
TO RELIEVE
dry throat,
hoarseness,
and coughs
due to colds
ONE COUGH DROP...medicated with
throat-soothing ingredients of Vicks
VapoRub. PLUS other relief-giving
medications...soothingly bathes
throat for 12 to 15 minutes!

COOK COOS

By Ted Cook

HETTY the Helper
I'll tell you right now
is anything else but
a commonplace cowl
Hetty's expression
is slightly bovine
But Hetty's eyelashes
Are simply divine!

Hetty has style
And was born with a flair
For taking the blue ribbon
Prize at the fair;
She wouldn't step
In the water or mud
And you'll never catch Hetty
Chewing her cud!

To the casual observer
She seems quite contented
But Hetty is inwardly
Very tormented;
She doesn't yearn for
The gay social whirl—
Hetty just wants to be
Ferdinand's girl!

—Dorothy Kiehl.

And another problem to be solved
by child study is how to make them
do it.

CEMENT PARTY.
(Lamar, Mo., Democrat)

Fred Dazy, Liberal barber, was
planning to put a cement floor in
his barber shop. It seems that he
planned to put in the cement after
he closed the shop, about 10 o'clock
Saturday night. A dozen of his
friends gathered in to help build
the floor. They had the cement
and then there was some good
liquor and beer to make the cement
work.

The boys soon got interested in
the drinks and forgot about the
cement. As it was always the case,
when a crowd gets pretty drunk,
there were first outbursts of kid-
ding, and then they began to reach
for such weapons as were handy.
The crowd then began to get a
bit high. Fred observed that Night-
watch Newman's gun was lying on
a table. Fred bet himself to take
the gun and hide it.

The fun grew more furious. Wild
hot words were passed. There
were some fist fights, but they
didn't grow very serious, as those
of the boys who were still able to
see a few inches above John Bar-
leycorn's head, would get in and
stop them. But somebody threw
a beer bottle that hit Nightwatch
"Slim" Newman.

The Liberal folks say the Night-
watch was fairly presentable to
appear at church, and he was in
his usual place at the service, Sun-
day.

A young 22-year-old Chicago girl
is running for Alderman.

In a pre-election release, she
states:

"Of course my ideas are interna-
tional in scope. I don't know just
how to bring them down to fit the
City Council."

Our advice is: "Don't do it,
dearie."

What if "Big Bill" Thompson
should be elected to office again,
and carry out his old threat to
"punch a king in the snoot." Chi-
cago would then be as full of in-
ternational situations as Cham-
berlain's brief case.

And this little girl, with her in-
ternational ideas, might prove very
valuable.

PAGE 4C

THE EVERYDAY MAGAZINE

Published Every Sunday Week-day and Sunday

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1932.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

RESTLESS

A Romantic Serial Story

By VIDA HURST

Angela Explains to Jamieson Why She
Moved From the Boarding House—She
Accepts His Invitation to Have Dinner
With Him.

CHAPTER FIFTEEN.

"NOT tonight," Hazel was saying as Angela came into the living-
room. She added sweetly, "Why the sudden affection? I never
expected to hear from you again."

Angela closed the door upon the rest of the telephone conversation,
but in a few moments Hazel followed her into the bedroom to sit
chatting upon the bed watching the other girl unpack. She had given
her a couple of drawers and about a fifth of the closet space.

Not a fair division, but enough
for the present, Angela decided.
After all it had been Hazel's apart-
ment. She was used to living in it
alone and after Angela's experience
at Mrs. Davidson's it seemed rather
pleasant to share a room with
someone who was young and in-
dependent like herself.

She wrote a note to her father
and Aunt Anna, telling them she
had moved in with one of the
girls in the office neglecting to
mention that it was an apartment
and not Hazel's home. No use
saying anything to worry them
and things always sounded so much
worse in a letter.

The door bell rang after they
had gone to bed but Hazel refused
to answer it.

"Some drunk trying to get in
the wrong apartment," she ex-
plained and she was probably right
because after several prolonged
peals whoever it was went away.

It was fun to waken the next
morning to the sunlight stream-
ing across the blue rug instead
of the blackness of her room at
Mrs. Davidson's.

Hazel, blinking sleepily, said,
"Fancy finding you here."

"It was a surprise to me too,"
Angela admitted. "I woke up in
the night and couldn't imagine
where I was."

Hazel asked, "How do you man-
age to look so glamorous at
7 o'clock in the morning?"

Angela yawned but unconsciously
by her eyes sought her reflection
in the dressing table mirror. Eyes
like blue stars and auburn curls
rippling about a haunting heart-
shaped face. Until now she had
taken her beauty for granted.

"Pretty is as pretty does," Aunt
Anna had always reminded her
but here in the city Angela was
beginning to realize that her ap-
pearance was a definite asset.

"It's a gift," she said carelessly.
"I'll say it is," Hazel agreed.
"That smile of yours makes strong
men weak, but of course you
know that by this time. Anybody
who could walk into Walter Jamie-
son's office the way you did and
come out with a job is plenty
good."

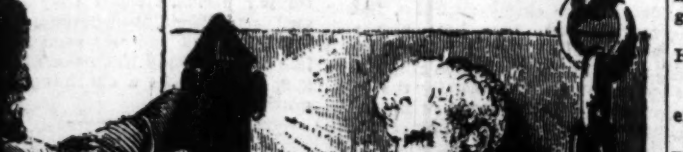
"You don't think he gave me a
position just because he liked my
looks?"

"And how! Such a thing has
never happened in that office be-
fore. And what about Philip
Crawford?"

By Ripley



MOMORDICA
THE FRUIT THAT TASTES
LIKE ROAST VEAL
Mexico
EUGENE
V. DEBS
RAN FOR THE PRESIDENCY 5 TIMES



HAIR
GREW WHITE
IN
A SINGLE NIGHT!



JEAN
POLIERS—COUNT OF ST. VALLIER—WAS SENTENCED TO DEATH BY THE KING OF FRANCE (1524)
AND ON THAT NIGHT THE HAIR OF THE COUNT, BROWN ON THE EVE, TURNED COMPLETELY WHITE

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the charge of high treason on January 16, 1524. On that night the hair of the Count, brown on the eve, turned
completely white. He was not executed, but after spending a few years in prison was released and died in exile.

TODAY'S PATTERN

Debonair Shirtwaister



"FORECASTER" is a fitting
name for this debonair new
shirtwaister... since it fore-
tells the importance in spring fash-
ions of the sleeveless bolero, and
the buttoned-up-the-side closing.
You'll be extra fond of Pattern 4044
and want to wear it everywhere.
It's so simple to iron—so youthfully
chic. Above all, it's so easily made,
with the Sewing Instructor handy
as a reference sheet! This style
can be made up for active sports
later on, as well as for street wear
now, because the bodice may have
a sultan back (not sketched). Pic-
ture the little bolero in burgundy,
with the dress in an "ice-cream"
pastel!

Pattern 4044 is available in
misses' and women's sizes 12, 14,
16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32.
Size 18 takes three and one-half
yards 39-inch fabric and one-half
yard contrast for bolero.

Send fifteen cents (15c) in coins
for this Anne Adams pattern. Write
plainly size, name, address and style
number.

Put in your order for Anne
Adams' latest pattern book of spring
styles today! See smart, fresh fash-
ions and simple patterns that make
sewing-at-home a joy! See—pic-
tured in color—such a complete
array of day, afternoon, party and
sports wear! Tips for Southland
Travelers! Bridal frocks! Suit and
dress accessories! Slimming crea-
tions and young-generation outfits!
With these appear lingerie, home-
frocks, and things for your men-
folk. Send now! Price of book
fifteen cents. Price of pattern to-
gether, twenty-five cents.

Send your order to St. Louis
Post-Dispatch, Pattern Department,
243 W. 17th street, New York, N. Y.

Marriage Licenses Births Recorded Burial Permits

MARRIAGE LICENSES.
James Lee Suter, 349 Lacade
Amanda Verner, 1008 N. 16th
Jacob C. Eldridge, 918 Hickory
Anna Ann, 812 Hickory
Eugene W. Schramm, St. Louis County
Alma M. Lenz, Kirkwood
Donald Taylor, 1323 Aubert
Robert W. Schramm, 1323 Aubert
Louise Luketich, 4265 Wyoming
Eleanor Kirsch, 31724 Morganfield
Robert H. Host, 31724 Morganfield
Vida Shash, 31724 Morganfield
Charles Syfer, Kirkwood
Alaine Kline, Kirkwood
Woodrow Wilson Reeves, East St. Louis
Leona Spille, East St. Louis
Claude Mack Ellison, 2917 Delmar
Dorothy Danvers, 2917 Delmar
Raymond A. Penrod, 3100 N. Grand
Dolores A. Ober, 4547 McPherson
Edward Leo James Jr., East St. Louis
Aurea Ann Lohmeyer, Belleville
Charles J. Buechel, 4263 Connecticut
Velma M. Alexander, Fair Grove, Mo.
Della Wilimirth, Wood River
Kermit Andrews, 4473 Enright
Ora Shumak, 3874 Delmar
Frank A. Lanning, 821 P. Main
Gertrude Seyfried, 1143 Canaan
Frank Schreiner, 5623 Columbia
Mable Stimpson, 5623 Columbia
Artin Magarian, 4974 W. Main
Mrs. Louisa Abrahamian, 1902 Franklin
Ruth Radloff, St. Louis County
Silas Moats, Park Hotel
Roy L. Coats, Long Beach, Cal.
Mary C. Wilkens, Richmond Heights
Fred Finney, 3112 Brantner pl.
Dorothy Danvers, 1537 P. Main
John E. Juenger, 1537 P. Main
Mrs. Marcella J. Lindley, Alton
Ron C. Herwitz, 5463 Delmar
Jennie E. Rothstein, 5463 Delmar
Edward Brown, 1019 N. Cardinal
Katherine Reid, 1445 Francis
Theodore Page, 1445 Francis
Rubie Lee Martin, Venice
Forrest S. Pollock, East St. Louis
Margaret E. Bettes, East St. Louis
Henry Dominick, East St. Louis
Marie L. Ila, East St. Louis
Elmer H. Barbeau, 819 Hickory
Mrs. Anna E. Pyle, 715 Hickory
Arlon M. Snyder, 2718 S. 7th
Alberta Mae Moore, 2718 S. 7th
Harry J. Lee, East St. Louis
Violet Opal Raymer, East St. Louis
Leo M. Kavanagh, 3204 Lotus
Audrey J. Dennis, 4902 Lotus
Joseph O. Sawyer, Maplewood
Mrs. Ida Carroll, 4803 Elchberger
Arthur M. Wells, East St. Louis
Alicia W. Moore, East St. Louis
Israel W. Smith, 1724 Pendleton
Mrs. Lucy Taylor, 3815A Windsor pl.
Vernice Smith, 3815A Windsor pl.
Ernestine Foster, 4018 Enright
Owen Anderson, Caruthersville, Mo.
Mrs. Lucy Boyle, Caruthersville, Mo.
Arthur H. Kenney, Bloomington, Ill.
Mrs. Opal C. Cowden, Bloomington, Ill.
George E. Overbey, Belle River, Ill.
Leila F. Cross, Danburg, Ill.
Charles E. Whaling, Bartlesville, Ok.
Evelyn B. Chalmers, Bartlesville, Ok.
Nellie R. White, Kinnebrew, Ill.
Charles D. Terry, Kinnebrew, Ill.
Virginia Jackson, Centralia, Ill.

Clifford Tate, Shelby, Ill.
Frances Cox, Shelby, Ill.
Gladys Antonia Levery, Evansville, Ill.
Gladys Milbank, Evansville, Ill.
William K. Chaffetter, Marshall, Ill.
La Verna P. Litterer, Marshall, Ill.
Harley Chambliss, Mount Vernon, Ill.
Mrs. Mildred Moore, Mount Vernon, Ill.
Noble Montgomery, Neeser, Ill.
Marion Lehnman, Chicago
Julius A. Bethke, Milwaukee
Elsie E. Krugel, Madison, Ill.
Gladys Lehnman, Centralia, Ill.
Eileen E. Wilson, Centralia, Ill.
Carlin G. French, Bloomington, Ill.
Curtis Ogleham, Bloomington, Ill.
Albert Maurer, St. Louis
Adele Tubbsing, St. Louis
Harry Reed, St. Louis
Dorothy Glickson, St. Louis
Edwin Madder, Hardin, Ill.
Lucy Ross, St. Louis
Eugene Dattler, St. Louis
Elizabeth Korte, St. Charles
George Millikin, Colchester, Ill.
Philip Shryock, Hillsboro, Ill.
Ruby Simmons, Coffee, Ill.
Warren Wooters, Mowqua, Ill.
Patricia Girard, Assumption, Ill.

AT CLAYTON.
Whiston Heitz, 4222 Chouteau
Thecla Postler, Overland
George Willis, Kirkwood
Mary Santroy, Kirkwood
Charles T. Shepherd, 5330 Delmar
Elizabeth McGee, 5338 Knights
Major Wade, Clayton
Gertrude Anderson, 3225 Bell
E. W.

BIRTHS RECORDED.
(If a birth does not appear in this
column within two weeks, the Health De-
partment asks that parents request physician
to send a report to the Bureau of Vital
Statistics, 10 Municipal Court Building.)

BOYS.
Denali and Lora Buchanan, Eureka.
Frederick and Maxine Dittler, 3534 Wells.
George and Emily Massengale, Webster
Groves.
Joseph and Margaret Kutrip, 2414 Cass
William and Rose Kunitz, 3020 Glasgow.
James and Mary Pyles, 232 S. West
Milton and Margaret Snyder, Lawrence-
ville, Ill.
William and Adele Higdon, 1302 1/2 North
Market.
Irvin and Margaret Derby, 1907A Mont-
gomery.
Daniel and Olga Brewster, 2612 S. 11th.
John and Theresa Gerard, 3718A Ohio.
GIRLS.
Noah and Lucy Huff, 1231 S. 6th.
Charles and Martha Graves, 328 S. 18th.
Norman and Rose Brider, 2708A S. 10th.
Richard and Rita Huelkenbroich, 2077A Sali-
bury.
William and Winifred Leahy, 2713 Glas-
gow.
Alfred and Mary Smith, 4670 Greer.
Charles and Maxine Dittler, 3534 Wells.
Emile and Marie Mullenger, 3332 Arling-
ton.
Charles and Chloe George, 5043 Sherry.
John and Ruth Bowman, St. Louis County.
Jasper and Geneva Bottie, 5126 Kenning-
ton.
Charles and Nina Williams, 4539 N. 2d.
Frank and Margaret, 3552A Marcus.
Anthony and Rita Kloras, Richmond
John and Ursula Dean, 8368 Eton.
Edward and Theresa Wroblewski, 1728 N.
20th.

AT EAST ST. LOUIS.
GIRLS.
Richard and Cleone Hiereck, 1219 N. 52d
Marvin and Thelma Graves, Maplewood
Wayne and Helen Rich, 830 N. 56th.
Dan and Lila Moustette, 513 S. 56th.
Katherine and Margaret Casey, 57th
Kyle and Leta Key, 2944 Converse.
Theresa and Margaret Robinson, 671 N.
55th.
Harry and Camilla Turner, 5000 Market.
Robert and Zaida Martin, 2113 N. 57th.
Daniel and Ophelia Borden, 108 N. 11th.
Edward and Lillian, 82 S. 94th S. E. St.
James and Orla Gee, 504 S. 19th.
Orville and Bonnie Partney, 1741 N. 50th.
Jerome and Margaret Mahoney, 499 N.
25th.
John and Mary Driscoll, 841 N. 78th.
Carroll and Hazel Turner, 3122 Trendley.

BOYS.
John and Mary Lorenzetti, 3821 Market.
Charles and Virginia Marshall, 812 1/2 Bow-
man.
Adolph and Charlotte Dreher, Columbia, Ill.
Howard and Loretta Le Beau, 1304 Cleve-
land.
Frank and Elmarie Becker, 108 Dutcher
Lane.
Samuel and Nellie Wells, Fairmount City, Ill.
James and Cliff Waddy, 1408 S. E. street.
Gabriel and Lorelei Parham, 817 Ohio.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY.
BOYS.
J. and I. Brown (twins), Eureka.
G. and B. Neuner, 337 D. Overland.
GIRLS.
J. and I. Brown (twins), Eureka.
G. and C. Hammes, Kirkwood.
C. and T. Long, S. Kinloch.
Robert and Mary, 5219 Longley.
F. and E. Ruffahr, Chesterfield.
W. and D. Favers, 4016 Carson, Carson-
ville.
G. and L. Zack (twins), Overland.
James and B. Schaefer, Kirkwood.
G. and V. Moffat, Ferguson.

BURIAL PERMITS.
Jenny Miller, 54, 5853 Waterman.
Celia Goldthum, 80, 1826 Nebraska.
Laura A. Godlove, 80, 1826 Nebraska.
Joe McBerry, 40, 4625 McPherson.
Frank Obering, 62, 3941A Magnolia.
Lloyd F. Alexander, 18, 4387 Cottage.
Joe O'Rourke, 42, 7408 Pennsylvania.
Wm. Kasting, 52, 1918 Mississippi.
Ben. H. Her, 76, 1321 Franklin.
Christine Meier, 58, 7820 N. Broadway.
Margaret McCauley, 76, 4081 Marritt.
Cornelia Heiser, 68, 4124 S. Compton.
Allen Bryant, 12, St. Louis County.
Batter. M. Ludwig, 62, 1252 Lamay.
Dora Schuch, 59, 6409 Kenard.
Geo. Hodger, 61, 4505 Morganford.
James B. O'Brien, 87, 1018 Morrison.
Geo. Lewis, 72, 107 N. 6th.
Wayne W. Arnold, 48, 1804A S. 13th.

Corn Muffins
One cup flour.
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One-fourth teaspoon salt.
Two tablespoons granulated
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Three teaspoons baking powder.
Two eggs, beaten.
One cup milk.
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Sam Yates, 44, 1206A Division.
Rudolph Damm, 20, 817 State av.
Abraham Brown, 69, 214 Pennsylvania.
William Alfred Mason, 64, 2566 Morris.
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Confidentially, an outstanding
Face Powder value in Vivaldi
10c size. Because the product
is superb, the quantity ex-
ceptionally generous.
Most toilet counters have it.

COMPLETE LINE AT TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS
ON KROGER'S CREDIT CARD PLAN
MAJESTIC WATERLESS LOW-HEAT
COOKWARE
Can Pay For Itself in Savings!
YOU SAVE MORE WITH A SET - START YOURS TODAY

3-QT. COVERED SAUCE PAN
KROGER PRICE \$1.99
WITH CARD \$1.49
WITHOUT CARD \$2.98
Former home demonstra-
tion price \$3.35

2-QT. COVERED SAUCE PAN
KROGER PRICE \$1.49
WITH CARD \$1.09
WITHOUT CARD \$2.08
Former home demonstra-
tion price \$2.25

4-QT. COVERED SAUCE PAN
KROGER PRICE \$2.49
WITH CARD \$1.99
WITHOUT CARD \$3.98
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tion price \$4.45

10-QUANT RETTLE-OVENETTE
(with rack)
KROGER PRICE \$3.99
WITH CARD \$3.09
WITHOUT CARD \$5.98
Former home demonstra-
tion price \$6.35

15-INCH OVAL ROASTER
KROGER PRICE \$3.99
WITH CARD \$3.09
WITHOUT CARD \$5.98
Former home demonstra-
tion price \$6.35

8-QUANT DUTCH OVEN
KROGER PRICE \$3.49
WITH CARD \$2.99
WITHOUT CARD \$5.98
Former home demonstra-
tion price \$6.35

10 1/2-IN. FRYING PAN
KROGER PRICE \$1.09
WITH CARD \$1.09
WITHOUT CARD \$2.18
FORMER HOME
DEMONSTRATION PRICE \$5.95

8-CUP COFFEE MAKER
KROGER PRICE \$2.69
WITH CARD \$2.69
WITHOUT CARD \$5.38

ALL PIECES GENUINE QUALITY PURE THICK MOLDED ALUMINUM!
"Waterless" Cooking... Reduces fuel bills...
Saves food flavors... Makes cooking easy...
30 DAYS TRIAL! If you are not completely sat-
isfied, return and we will refund purchase price!
ONLY KROGER-PIGGLY WIGGLY OFFERS MAJESTIC
ALUMINUMWARE ON THIS MONEY-SAVING PLAN
GET YOUR CREDIT CARD TODAY!

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PIGGLY WIGGLY

GUARANTEED BRANDS

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FOOT SERVICE
308 ARCADE BLDG.
3rd FLOOR
812 Olive St.
CH. 4870

WEAK
ARCHES
Cause Foot and
Leg Pains
Tired, aching feet,
rheumatic-like foot
and leg pains, callouses,
weak ankles—are often
the result of weak or
fallen arches. Come
to the ST. LOUIS
FOOT SERVICE and
discover how inexpen-
sively you can receive
relief.
FREE EXAMINATION

Reduce
HIPS,
ARMS, LEGS
OR WHOLE BODY
NO HARMFUL DIETS,
DRUGS OR EXERCISE
The System that has re-
duced over 40,000 women.
POPULAR PRICES
BATTLE CREEK
REDUCING INSTITUTE
505 W. 7th St. RE. 5619

A Clean Wall Brush
The wall brush must be spot-
lessly clean or it will only add to
the soil of the wallpaper and cause
molds. It should be washed fre-
quently and used often and you
will be surprised how much longer
your paper will stay clean and
fresh-looking.

HAIR
GREW WHITE
IN
A SINGLE NIGHT!

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COOKWARE
Can Pay For Itself in Savings!
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